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THE ARMY.

THE apportionment of civilian employees, authorized in Special Orders No. 21, current series, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, on July 6, was modified so far as to increase the number in Arizona from 77 to 100. The authority extended to department commanders, to order the employment of an additional number of civilians, not to exceed ten in each department, when necessary for temporary and extraordinary service, is suspended for the present.

THE agent of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes reports that "Little Raven and the other chiefs of the Indian delegation who recently visited the East arrived home on the 25th of June, all well, and found everything quiet. The Indians were much pleased with the account the delegation gave of their treatment while in Washington and other cities which they visited. Kiowa chiefs, say the largest part of the Kiowas, are encamped near the Antelope Hills, and mean to be friendly; but the remainder of them, numbering perhaps one hundred lodges, have gone to the Staked Plains and joined the Comanches. There they are supplied with all they need by Mexican traders, including and getting in their trade arms, ammunition, whiskey, etc." Another report from the Kiowa agent, Tatum, represents that the Kiowas are anxious to learn the fate of their chiefs, Santanta and Big Tree, and have made unsuccessful efforts to induce the Cheyennes and Sioux to join them in a war against the whites.

MAJOR Clendenin, of the Eighth Cavalry, reports that on May 28 Captain Randlett captured, on the Staked Plains, fifty miles from Hubbel's Rancho, a pack-train of twenty-three burros loaded with powder, lead, cloth, trinkets, and fancy articles, en route to a Comanche camp. The animals were killed and the property destroyed in obedience to orders. Twelve prisoners were captured, consisting of a Comanche squaw, who was guiding the train to the camp, a warrior, tribe unknown, and ten Mexicans. The next day 500 head of cattle were captured, which Mexicans had bought among the Indians and were taking away. Besides, rumors are heard of 3,000 head more coming up from the Comanche country, and it was said the drivers were prepared to resist the troops. A later despatch from General Sheridan to General Sherman mentions 1,500 head of cattle as having been captured. The Staked Plains is spoken of as being infested with these trading bands, and troops will probably remain there to break them up.

THE St. Louis, Mo., *Republican* learns from Jacksborough, Texas, that the report that the Indian chiefs Santanta and Big Tree had been killed while attempting to escape is untrue. They were both tried at Jacksborough and found guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge Seward, who presided at their trial, thought their punishment ought to be commuted to imprisonment for life; and Mr. Tatum, the Indian agent, also using his influence to secure this result, General Sherman had ordered that they be held until a final order from the President should be received. It is probable, therefore, they will not be executed. Santanta takes his imprisonment very hard, and says his raid on Wilson's train is the first one he has engaged in in Texas, and if the whites will release him he will never make another. A despatch from Little Rock, Ark., July 25, announces that a gentleman who arrived at Fort Smith July 23 from the Indian country, says the Osages are on the war-path. On the 18th inst. a party started on an expedition ostensibly for buffalo hunting, but returned a couple of days after with three scalps of white men and with their horses loaded down with plunder. It is supposed they had attacked some train and were successful in their raid. Advice from Tucson, under date of July 18, via San Francisco, July 25, state that a supply train, in charge of Captain H. L. Smith and a company of soldiers, en route for Camp Bowie, when twenty miles east from Tucson, was attacked by a band of 100 Indians. The captain and nearly all the company were a mile ahead of the wagons. As soon as the rear wagons were attacked, word was sent forward, and Lieutenant Thiller returned with half the company. With these and the wagon men he engaged the Indians, and had a spirited

fight, killing thirteen warriors, and losing one soldier killed, three wounded, and three horses killed. General Crook, with his command of guides and scouts and 200 soldiers, are in the mountains eastward and have not been heard from for several days. The reports received at the Indian Bureau show that the portion of the Kickapoo Indians now in Mexico are divided among themselves about returning to this country. The Mexicans are anxious to retain the Kickapoos, for the reason that if they shall leave, the community will be invaded by the Mechalards, Apaches, Lepaus, and other marauding Indians; that the Kickapoos are the only defence of the Mexicans; and that their labor and trade are matters of no mean importance to them. The object of our Government in desiring the return of the Kickapoos and their location on a reservation, is to break up their depredations on the Texas frontier, in which they are encouraged by their Mexican friends.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending July 25, 1871.

Tuesday, July 18.

THE following-named enlisted men, having been appointed hospital stewards U. S. Army, will report as follows for assignment to duty: Private William Rieck, Company B, Second Cavalry, in person to the commanding general Department of the Columbia. Private Charles D. Rivers, General Service U. S. Army, in person to the commanding officer Department of Arizona. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

On the recommendation of the surgeon-general, the following named officers of the Medical Department are hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will proceed to New York City, reporting by letter, upon their arrival, to the surgeon general: Assistant Surgeon Henry M. Cronkhite; Assistant Surgeon William J. Wilson.

Private James H. Hooper, Company K, Fourth Infantry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States by his post commander, provided there be no impediment, as desertion, etc., upon condition that the expenses incurred by his enlistment, fixed at forty-eight dollars and forty-two cents, be refunded to the United States. The money may be paid to the commanding officer of the post, who will give triplicate receipts therefor, one of which will be retained by him as authority for the discharge, one will be forwarded to this office, and one will be retained by the person by whom the money is paid. This soldier is entitled to pay, etc., only under paragraph 1,371, Revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863.

Private Zachary T. Babcock, General Service U. S. Army, Newport Barracks, Kentucky, discharged by Special Orders No. 155, paragraph 3, of April 18, 1871, from this office, upon condition that the expenses incurred by his enlistment be refunded to the United States, having paid the sum of twenty-seven dollars and fifty-three cents in excess of the estimated amount of expenses, that amount will be returned to him, care of Mr. J. B. G. Babcock, Owego, New York, upon application therefor to Lieutenant-colonel R. S. Granger, Sixteenth Infantry, Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

Private William Pike, Company D, Fifteenth Infantry, now in confinement at San Antonio, Texas, awaiting trial for desertion, is hereby restored to duty without trial, upon condition that he make good the time lost by desertion, and is transferred to Company C, Tenth Infantry, stationed at that post.

Wednesday, July 19.

THE unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 21, of August 18, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Columbia, directing that Private Edward Farley, Company K, Twenty-Third Infantry (now in confinement at Alcatraz Island, California), "be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States; to have one-half of his head shaved, and drummed out of the service; to be indelibly marked with a letter D on his left hip, two and one-half inches long; to forfeit all pay and allowances due or that may become due; to be confined at hard labor in charge of the guard for the period of seven years, wearing a ball weighing twelve pounds attached to his left leg by a chain three feet in length," is hereby remitted, and he will be released from confinement upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 46, of June 21, 1870, from headquarters Department of the South, as directs that Unattached Recruit Benjamin L. Tindall, Fifth Cavalry, "be confined at hard labor at Fort Pulaski, Georgia, until the expiration of his term of enlistment, November 2, 1873," is hereby so far remitted as to make the term of his confinement two years, commencing June 21, 1870 (the date of the promulgation of his sentence in orders).

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 53, of July 20, 1870, from headquarters Department of the South, as directs that Private Oliver A. Kunsman, Company B, Second Infantry (now in confinement at Fort Pulaski, Georgia), "wear a twelve-pound ball attached to his left leg by a chain two feet long," is hereby remitted.

Thursday, July 20.

Hospital Steward William C. Kurtzman, U. S. Army, will be honorably discharged the service of the United States on the receipt of this order at the post where he may be serving.

The telegraphic order of the 19th inst., from this office, to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific, authorizing First Lieutenant D. W. Lockwood, corps of engineers, to draw pay in advance for three months, is hereby confirmed.

The following-named enlisted men having been appointed hospital stewards, U. S. Army, will report by letter to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty: Private Charles E. Maass, Company B, Fifteenth Infantry; Private John A. McLaughlin, Company H, Sixth Infantry.

The following-named enlisted men will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the places where they may be serving: Private Harry O. Stevens, Company G, Third Infantry, now with his command; First-class Private Eugene F. Sullivan, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army, now at Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; First-class Private Frank R. Doellen, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army, now at Columbus Arsenal, Ohio; Private William B. Shaw, General Service U. S. Army, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, now with his command.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 130, of October 31, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, directing that Private Henry Schultz, Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery (now in confinement at Montgomery, Ala., he having escaped from confinement while undergoing sentence at Fort McHenry, Maryland, and enlisted in Company C, Second Infantry), "forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances that are or may become due, and to be confined at hard labor in charge of the guard at the post at which his company may be serving, for the period of one year, wearing a thirty-two-pound ball attached to his left leg by a chain three feet long; then to be dishonorably discharged the service, have his head shaved, and be trumpeted out of the service," is hereby remitted. He will be released from confinement and dishonorably discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

First Lieutenant Henry P. Perrine, Sixth Cavalry, will report in person, on the 30th inst., to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Depot, Missouri, to conduct a detachment of recruits to his regiment. On completion of this duty Lieutenant Perrine will join his proper station.

Friday, July 21.

Ordnance Sergeant Henry Bricken, U. S. Army, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the post where he may be serving.

Private Carlos Stebbins, Company I, Second Infantry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States by his post commander, provided there be no impediment, as desertion, etc., upon condition that the expenses incurred by his enlistment, fixed at \$35 21, be refunded to the United States. The money may be paid to the commanding officer of the post, who will give triplicate receipts therefor, one of which will be retained by him as authority for the discharge, one will be forwarded to this office, and one will be retained by the person by whom the money is paid. This soldier is entitled to pay, etc., only under paragraph 1,371, revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Joseph Hayes, formerly private Company G, First Artillery, with transportation from New York city to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, from the fund appropriated for the benefit of discharged soldiers by act of Congress approved July 5, 1862.

Saturday, July 22.

Private Henry Hofen, General Service U. S. Army, now on duty as watchman in this office, will be discharged the service of the United States, on account of disability, to date August 1, 1871. This soldier will receive immediately his discharge papers and be paid at once the usual pay, commutation of rations, quarters, and fuel up to the date fixed for his discharge.

Private Joseph Martin, General Service U. S. Army, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The following-named enlisted men will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the places where they may be serving: First-class Private Andrew J. Nugent, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army, now at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; Private Edma Curtis, Mounted Service U. S. Army, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., now with his command.

Monday, July 24.

Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted First Lieutenant William E. Kingsbury, Eleventh Infantry.

Permission to delay twenty days before proceeding to join his proper station, upon being relieved from Court-martial duty at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, is hereby granted Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden, Seventeenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for three months is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Edward L. Bailey, Fourth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Joseph M. Califf, Third Artillery, in Special Orders No. 167, April 25, 1871, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

ARMY PERSONAL.

PAYMASTER Simeon Smith, U. S. Army, was ordered July 17 to pay the troops at Forts Porter, Niagara, Ontario, and Madison Barracks, New York.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted Captain R. H. Offley, First Infantry, on the 19th instant, by orders from headquarters Department of the Lakes.

LEAVE of absence for fourteen days, based on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Second Lieutenant J. W. Summerhayes, Eighth Infantry, July 25.

HOSPITAL Steward Cornelius Collins, U. S. Army, was ordered July 19 to report in person to the commanding officer and post surgeon, Fort Wood, N. Y. H., for duty at that post.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Roger Jones, assistant inspector-general, on July 7 was ordered to Camps Halleck and McDermitt, Nevada, and vicinity, by orders from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific.

CAPTAIN George B. Hoge, Twelfth Infantry, Fort Yuma, was ordered on the 7th instant to appear without delay before the retiring board convened in San Francisco, California.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, based on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted First Lieutenant J. C. Breckenridge, Second Artillery, by orders from headquarters Department of the East, July 19.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon F. V. B. Gildersleeve, U. S. Army, en route to Fort Yuma with troops, on the steamer *Neuborn*, is assigned to duty at Fort Yuma during the absence of Assistant Surgeon J. V. Lauderdale, U. S. Army.

SECRETARY of War Belknap, on the 26th instant, visited, en route to Washington, the board in session at the headquarters of General McDowell, for the purpose of preparing a new code for the government of the Army.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Captain Francis Clarke, Twenty-second Infantry, from headquarters Department of Dakota, July 20, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of thirty days.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Cooke, commanding the Department of the Lakes, on the 19th instant proceeded to visit and inspect the northwestern posts in his department, accompanied by First Lieutenant William Atwood, Twenty-first Infantry, aide-de-camp.

MAJOR W. H. Lewis, Seventh Infantry, has been assigned to duty (temporarily,) at the headquarters Department of Dakota, while completing the reports of inspections made by him in accordance with orders. The assignment takes effect from the 5th instant.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, to take effect on the final adjournment of the General Court-martial of which he is a member, was granted Second Lieutenant P. Leary, Jr., Fourth Artillery, by orders from headquarters Department of the East, July 24.

CAPTAIN N. S. Constable, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, was assigned July 18 to duty at St. Paul, Minnesota, while making settlement of his accounts preparatory to being assigned by superior authority, to new duties, as directed in Special Order, War Department.

THE General Court-martial in the case of Second Lieutenant Louis Schonborn, Third Infantry, of which First Lieutenant George W. H. Stouch, Third Infantry, was a member, having adjourned, Lieutenant Stouch was ordered July 21 to rejoin his station without delay.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending July 26, 1871: First Lieutenant T. E. Merritt, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant George S. Hoyt, Eighteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Edward G. Stevens, Fifth Cavalry.

MAJOR E. M. Baker and Second Lieutenant C. B. Schofield, Second Cavalry, having been relieved from further attendance as witnesses before the general court-martial convened at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, were ordered July 7 to proceed without delay to their proper station, Fort Ellis, M. T.

LEAVE of absence for two months, to go beyond the limits of the Military Division of the Pacific, was granted on the 7th instant to First Lieutenant William P. Vose, Second Artillery, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension to his leave of four months.

MAJOR Asa B. Carey, paymaster U. S. Army, and First Lieutenant John Lafferty, Eighth Cavalry, were relieved July 17 from duty as members of a General Court-martial, and Surgeon D. C. Peters, U. S. Army, and Captain Andrew K. Long, Subsistence Department, detailed as members.

MAJOR George Gibson, Fifth Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general of the Department of the Missouri, was ordered July 19 to Fort Scott, Kansas, Fort Gibson, C. N., and the posts along the line of the Fort Scott Railroad, for the purpose of inspecting the troops stationed at those points.

By orders from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, dated San Francisco, California, July 5, Captain William M. Wherry, Sixth Infantry, aide-de-camp, was appointed recorder for the retiring board, convened by paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 235, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, June 16, 1871.

ASSISTANT Surgeon J. V. Lauderdale, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant John J. Clague, Company D, Twelfth Infantry; Privates John Rush, Peter McGuire, Moses O'Leary, Company D, Twelfth Infantry, on July 7 were ordered to report to the retiring board, convened in San Francisco, California, as witnesses.

THE following officers reported at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific during the week ending July 18, 1871: First Lieutenant J. S. King, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant C. Bendire, First Cavalry; First Lieutenant D. W. Lockwood, U. S. Engineers; Acting Assistant Surgeon L. L. Dorr, U. S. Army.

AT the annual commencement of Norwich Military University, July 13, the following degrees were conferred upon officers of the Army: Bachelor of Science upon Lieutenant Dwight H. Kelton, Twentieth Infantry; Bachelor of Arts upon Lieutenant Ephraim Williams (retired), U. S. Army; and Master of Arts upon Lieutenant C. A. Curtis (retired), U. S. Army.

A BOARD of officers will assemble at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 26, for the examination of Charles N. Ruby, late musician Seventh Infantry, an applicant for the position of superintendent of national cemeteries. Detail for the board: Surgeon Madison Mills, U. S. A.; Captain A. M. Randol, First Artillery; First Lieutenant W. C. Beach, Eleventh Infantry.

GENERAL Hussein, of the army of Tunis, Africa, has recently presented to Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Carleton, brevet major-general U. S. Army, a sword which is interesting as a relic of the Middle Ages, having been used in the expulsion of the Spaniards from Tunis by the Turks during the first century of Moslemism.

BY authority of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, First Artillery, is detailed, temporarily, on duty at the headquarters Department of the East as assistant judge-advocate of the department, and to attend to such other special staff duty in connection with the *habeas corpus* and other cases before the civil courts as may be required; this detail to take effect from the 6th instant.

THE quartermaster's department of the Military Division of the Pacific, was directed July 5 to furnish transportation from San Francisco, California, to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Mr. Morgan Hungerford, a citizen witness in the case of the United States v. First Lieutenant James E. Batchelder, Second Cavalry, and to notify the judge-advocate of the General Court-martial, convened by Special Orders No. 61, current series, headquarters Department of Dakota.

UPON the recommendation of the medical director of the Department of Dakota, and in accordance with the provisions of note to paragraph 1,325, Revised Army Regulations of 1863, Private George Verey, Company C, Seventh Infantry, has been detailed as acting hospital steward at Fort Benton, M. T., to which post he will proceed without delay and report to the commanding officer for duty, until such time as a regularly appointed hospital steward can be provided.

WE were indebted to a telegram to the daily papers for the information that Major-General T. W. Sherman, U. S. A. (retired), had arrived at Toronto with a party of American tourists. As General Sherman writes us from St. Paul, Minnesota, that the report is not true, we presume that the announcement is of a piece with a newspaper report of a long interview with Senator Sumner, which followed the arrival of the Senator's trunk at Willard's, while he still remained in Boston.

THE following named officers having been relieved from further attendance as witnesses before the General Court-martial convened at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, will proceed without delay to their respective stations, Fort Ellis and Camp Baker, M. T., viz.: Captain Lewis Thompson, Second Cavalry; First Lieutenant S. T. Hamilton, Second Cavalry; Second Lieutenant G. H. Wright, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieutenant E. J. McClelland, Second Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Clarence Ewen, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Surgeon R. M. Whitefoot, U. S. Army.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed July 15 to meet at Fort Buford, D. T., August 23, for the trial of First Lieutenant William Logan, Seventh Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Gilbert, Seventh Infantry; Captain C. C. Rawn, Seventh Infantry; Captain Richard Combs, Seventh Infantry; Captain A. P. Blunt, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army; First Lieutenant George Atcheson, Seventh Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Washington Matthews, U. S. Army. Second Lieutenant W. H. Nelson, Seventh Infantry, judge-advocate.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending May 18: Captain Robert H. Hall, Tenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles Harkins, Second Infantry; Captain G. N. Russell, Ninth Infantry; Captain W. M. Laughlin, Eighteenth Infantry; Major R. I. Dodge, Third Infantry; First Lieutenant Arthur Morris, Fourth Artillery; Captain N. Prime, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant James B. Hickey, Eighth Cavalry; Major A. J. Alexander, Eighth Cavalry; Captain T. J. Eckerson, quartermaster U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon J. R. Gibson, U. S. Army.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted Acting Assistant Surgeon F. A. Davis, U. S. Army, by orders from headquarters Department of Dakota July 12, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of thirty days. The leave herein granted will take effect upon his being relieved from attendance as a witness before the United States district court at Yankton, D. T. Upon expiration of the leave Acting Assistant Surgeon Davis will report to the commanding officer of Fort Stevenson, D. T., for duty at that post.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon E. J. Clark, U. S. Army, was ordered July 14, to proceed and report to the commanding officer of Grand River Agency, D. T., for duty, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon William Barbour, U. S. Army, who will proceed and report to the commanding officer at Fort Buford, D. T., for duty, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon C. E. McChesney, U. S. Army, who will proceed and report to the commanding officer of Cheyenne Agency, D. T., for duty, relieving Assistant

Surgeon J. D. Hall, U. S. Army, who upon being relieved will proceed and report to the commanding officer of Fort Shaw, M. T., for duty as post surgeon.

BEFORE a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Buford, D. T., and of which Captain Charles C. Rawn, Seventh Infantry, was president, First Lieutenant Constant Williams, Seventh Infantry, was arraigned and tried on the charge of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," the specification alleging that he conspired with certain enlisted men to prepare charges against his commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Gilbert, Seventh Infantry, at Fort Buford, Nov. 19, 1870, and without permission of his immediate or other commanding officer, and in violation of par. 451, Revised Army Regulations, 1863, forwarded them by mail direct to headquarters Department of Dakota. He pleaded not guilty, and was acquitted of both specifications and charges. In commenting on the proceedings, Major-General Hancock says: "In coming to a finding without awaiting for a reasonable time the receipt of certain documentary evidence absolutely required in proof of the second specification, the court has defeated the very object for which it was convened. That a reasonable time was not allowed is proved by the fact that the application of the judge-advocate to department headquarters, for the documentary evidence referred to, was answered the day after its receipt, viz., April 26, and the answer had not been received at the date of trial. The proper course for the judge-advocate to have pursued would have been to have asked for a continuance of the case, but his failure to do so, in so many words, does not rid the court of the responsibility of having proceeded to a finding with unnecessary haste—all the facts being before it. Thus hurriedly to dispose of a case without trying it on its merits is a manifest misconception of the object of a military trial, and has a tendency to defeat the ends of justice, as well as to impair the efficiency of the service. Upon the evidence before the court the findings are correct, and are confirmed. Lieutenant Williams will be released from arrest, and restored to duty."

BEFORE a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Brady, Michigan, May 15, 1871, and at Detroit, Michigan, June 20, 1871, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lugenbeel, First Infantry, was president, Captain R. H. Offley, First Infantry, was arraigned and tried on the charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," "violation of the Forty-fifth Article of War," and "disobedience of orders." Fourteen specifications were presented under these charges, alleging that the accused was on various occasions abusive and obscene in his language to officers and others; that he appeared before citizens and officers of the British army, on several occasions, in uniform, in a state of gross intoxication, having, on one occasion, that is specified, at the table of the Chippewa House, in the village of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, in the presence of British army officers, citizens, and officers of his own command, while drunk, and while making a speech, used the following disgraceful and ungentlemanly language, to wit: "Officers promoted from the ranks are, as a general thing, ill-bred and unfit for respectable society. I have an officer in my company (referring to First Lieutenant D. F. Callinan, First Infantry) who was my company shoemaker, and his wife was a suds slinger," or words to that effect. The specifications also charged that the accused neglected to execute orders sent to him, while reporting that he had done so, and that he made other false statements. The court found Captain Offley not guilty of the charges, and not guilty of the specifications, with the exception of one under which they found him guilty of neglecting duty, in failing to execute an order requiring him to put two privates into confinement. Of another specification alleging neglect of duty, they found the facts as alleged, but attached no criminality thereto. They sentenced him "to be reprimanded in General Orders by the department commander." The department commander, Brigadier-General Cooke, remarks:

The court could only have arrived at findings in this case by entirely discrediting the testimony of three prominent witnesses for the prosecution—officers of the Army. In reviewing the case, the commander of the department has borne in mind the responsible right and the duty of the members of a court-martial to weigh the credibility of witnesses according to many circumstances; but incompetency was not established against witnesses in this case; nothing proved beyond a presumption of bias; and, as unhappily it was made manifest that the garrison of Fort Brady became divided into two heated parties, witnesses on both sides were in the relation of partisans. In Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol. 1, p. 438, the following rule is found: "In weighing the testimony of biased witnesses, however, a distinction is observed between matters of opinion and matters of fact. Such a witness it is said is to be distrusted when he speaks to matters of opinion; but in matters of fact, his testimony is to receive a degree of credit in proportion to the probability of the transaction, the absence or extent of contradictory proof, and the general tone of his evidence." The proceedings of the court have also impressed the reviewing officer with the great danger of being gradually, sometimes insensibly, drawn into taking sides by men thrown into any relations with a long and excited contest.

He disapproves the findings on all the charges, and six of the fourteen specifications, for the reason that they are, in his judgment, proven by the evidence, and because by the findings on the third charge "the declining to carry into execution a department General Order, emphasized by an order to report its execution, is pronounced not to be disobedience of orders." General Cooke objects, too, that the accused was allowed to put leading questions to witnesses, and that answers are recorded, "consisting wholly of hearsay, of opinions, and, apparently, forced inferences; and these mainly of persons not named, and, indeed, not made known." He concludes:

The commander of the department hesitated long on the question of re-convening this court; notwithstanding a long experience or observation of the almost invariable fruitlessness of that resort. He has decided, not only from the distance, but uncertain locality of some of the members. The findings on the specifications not above named are approved. The sentence is disapproved. Captain Offley will be restored to duty. The department commander felt compelled to order another court for the trial of an adverse party to the accused in this case. The court is dissolved. Under all the circumstances of the case just reviewed, presenting complications, and some difficulties almost without precedent, the commanding general sees proper to express his approval of the conduct of the judge-advocate, Lieutenant Edward Davis, Third Artillery; the prosecution was, in the main, ably conducted.

DEATH OF SECOND LIEUTENANT STEPHEN B. THOBURN.

FORT KLAMATH, OREGON, July 9, 1871.

At a meeting of the members of Company K, Twenty-third Infantry, on the 9th day of July, 1871, on the occasion of the announcement of the death, on the 3d inst., at Columbus, Ohio, of Second Lieutenant Stephen B. Thoburn, late of Company K, First Sergeant Michael Moroney, president, and Sergeant John C. Blake, secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Our officer has been removed from us by death, and his place in the company vacated, it is fitting that we should in this public manner prepare a testimonial of our appreciation of the many virtues and estimable qualities he exhibited; therefore,

Resolved, That, as we sincerely mourn the loss of our departed officer, we can truly say that we lost one who was ever kind and generous in his deportment and estimable in personal character, and his memory will be held dear by the members of the company in which he last served.

Resolved, That the secretary be requested to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and a copy for publication to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of New York.

MICHAEL MORONEY,
First Sergeant Company K, President.
JOHN C. BLAKE, Secretary.

EARLY on the morning of Saturday last an explosion occurred in the small magazine at the Washington Arsenal, which resulted in the loss of Government property to the amount of between sixty and a hundred thousand dollars. This magazine was used for the preparation of rockets, lights, and sheets for the Signal Corps. The explosion caused a serious fire, for the flames communicated to a frame building near by, and were carried thence to what is known as storehouse No. 2, in which were stored all kinds of cavalry and artillery equipments, which are a total loss. In the building, too, was the model room or museum, in which were stored all kinds of models, etc., of foreign arms and equipments, and which is a serious loss to the Government, aside from the mere intrinsic value of the articles destroyed. Storehouse No. 1 was also in danger, and would probably have been destroyed but for the fact of the wind being southwest. There is not much powder kept stored in the magazine where the explosion occurred, as the arsenal makes no pyrotechnics or explosive articles except for the Signal Corps upon special order. Sergeant Flint was at work in the magazine the night before, and when he left his work all things seemed to be in good order, and it is supposed the explosion was the result of spontaneous combustion. The fire also communicated to another adjacent building, in which were stored saddles, trees and other equipments.

Brevet Brigadier-General Callender, commandant of the arsenal, was absent at Fort Monroe at the time of the explosion, but returned on being apprised by telegraph of the fact. He issued the necessary orders for immediately having the damaged stores overhauled and sorted out. Much of the blanketing is uninjured. More of the stores in the lower part of No. 2 storehouse were saved than was at first expected, as they were packed closely. Workmen at once pulled down such of the walls as were dangerous, and it is not unlikely that the building will be rebuilt shortly. The cost of building No. 2 house originally was \$16,500, the money cost of the museum about the same, and No. 2 storehouse and shed cost about \$10,000, and it is now estimated that the loss of military goods by the explosion and fire will not be over \$20,000, making a total loss of about \$62,000.

THE semi-annual convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, will be held at Erie, on Wednesday, July 26.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company G, Sixth Cavalry, is now stationed at Fort Dodge, Kansas.

Company I, Sixth Cavalry, is now stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Battery D, Second Artillery, ordered from Camp Tulare, Cal., to San Francisco, Cal., July 5.

No change in headquarters or companies of infantry reported to this office since July 13.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

ARMY.

JULY 21.

Adams, Geo. T., Major.
Benson, Wm., Colonel.
Chisholm, A. R., Colonel.
Colle, A., Captain.
Edwell, C. W., Captain.
Edward, Ed., Captain.

Jordan, General.
Merrill, J. E., Captain.
Montague, E. B., Colonel.
Sweeny, T. W., General.
Sommers, R., Captain.
Snyder, Colonel.

JULY 25.

Sanford, E. S., Colonel.

Sherwood, J. R., Colonel.

Letters have been received at this office for the following persons:
Colonel G. J. Whitehead, Secretary Association Cavalry Corps;
Hamilton Stuyvesant.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"GENERAL SERVICE."—"Can a man discharged by special order before the expiration of his term re-enlist again?" As the recruit is required to make a declaration that he had never been discharged by order before the expiration of the term of enlistment, only by order of the Secretary of War can he enlist again. (His former service will not count on the second enlistment.) One who has

served his full enlistment and re-enlists within thirty days after discharge receives the benefits allowed by law; but if he is one day over the thirty days, he must re-enter the service on the same terms as one who has never been in the service, forfeiting all the benefits given to a man who re-enlists.

"CONCHA."—"In answer to your question, 'Why is it expressly stated that a company when under arms shall be reported at a rest?' (paragraph 438, Upton's Tactics), we presume General Upton saw some good reason why it should be done, although we agree with you that it does appear unmilitary. The Tactics should be conformed to; but if silent on any point, the established custom or the method prescribed in previous systems should be the guide."

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE *Tallapoosa* arrived at Brooklyn, on the evening of the 21st inst. Off the Navy-yard thirteen guns were fired as a salute in honor of Rear-Admirals Shubrick, Jos. Smith, and Thornton A. Jenkins, who voyaged in her from Norfolk. The *Tallapoosa* stopped at New York en route for Boston, where she arrived July 24.

THE U. S. steamer *Worcester*, which carried over the supplies to the suffering French and returned to Boston on the 20th inst., is being refitted for the regular service. The storeship *Relief*, which went on a similar mission, left Plymouth, England, on the 2d of July, for New York.

THE U. S. sloop-of-war *Constellation*, Commodore Carter, and *Saratoga*, Commander Skerrett, were at anchor in Provincetown, Mass., harbor, at last accounts. They have on board the first and second classes of midshipmen from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., who are taking their summer cruise, having been recently as far east as Halifax.

The *Narragansett*, Commander R. W. Meade, arrived at Sandy Point straits, off Magalhães, June 5, on her way to San Francisco. Despatches, dated June 20, have been received from Rear-Admiral Lanman, commander of the South Atlantic fleet. The *Lancaster* was at Rio, the *Portsmouth* at Montevideo, and the *Wasp* at Colonia. Health of the fleet good.

THE State Department has received, through the Navy Department, an account of the attempted seizure of a Peruvian man-of-war by thirteen men in the harbor at Lima, of which our correspondent gave us an account some time since. The attempt proved fruitless and the men took refuge on board one of the United States vessels lying near by, but were promptly delivered to the Peruvian authorities.

THE Secretary of the Navy has, in compliance with an act of Congress, called for proposals for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repairs of vessels on their stations, and capable of being transported from port to port. The dock will be of sufficient strength to raise and sustain for repairs an iron-clad vessel three hundred and fifty feet long, sixty-five feet wide, and six thousand tons displacement.

ORDERS have not been transmitted to the *Guerriere*, of the European fleet, to report to Captain Rodgers in the Pacific, as was announced on the authority of a despatch to the daily papers. So the friends of officers attached to the *Guerriere* need not postpone their contemplated visits to Europe on this account, as we learn that the announcement of her departure disposed some of them to do.

THE Navy Department has received despatches from Admiral Rodgers and the State Department despatches from Minister Lowe with reference to the first day's fight at Corea. A private letter, dated June 3, says that when the surveying party commenced their operations they were met by several Government officers, who informed them that there would be no objection to their work; but when they went further up the river they were fired upon, the officials having acted treacherously and as decoys. The natives are represented as fine-looking, somewhat resembling our Indians. The tides are strong and heavy, and the currents through the bends of the river fearful.

THE Boston Journal says: "During the late rebellion, among other war material cast at Alger's foundry, in South Boston, were one hundred and ninety-seven fifteen-inch guns, that weighed when finished about twenty-five tons each, and cost, delivered, \$7,000 apiece. The last fourteen of these guns are now being delivered, and are drawn from the foundry by a team of ten horses attached to an immense caravan weighing some eight tons, the hind wheels measuring eleven feet and six inches in diameter, across Federal and through First street, to a wharf owned by the foundry company, where they are put on board a sloop and taken down the harbor to Nutt Island, where they are proved, after which they are taken to the Navy-yard."

VISCOUNT Stratford de Radcliffe, the foreign British Ambassador at Constantinople, and a consistent antagonist of the influence of Russia in the East, rose in the House of Lords of Great Britain on the 11th instant, and referred to the statements he had seen in the public press that the Porte had given permission to a Russian squadron to pass through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus on its way to Odessa. That was a very alarming statement, and he wished to know, if it were true, how far the act was in accordance with existing treaties between the

Porte and other powers. Earl Granville said: "In answer to the noble Viscount, I have to state that I have no information whatever to the effect implied in the question, and I think it exceedingly improbable either that the Russian Government should have made the application or the Turkish Government have granted it. I say this the more positively because an application was made the other day by the captain of an American frigate to pass through the Dardanelles, and it was immediately refused by the Turkish Government."

THE Naval Court-martial in session at the Washington Navy-yard last spring, tried, among others, Paymaster R. Washington on the charge of "scandalous conduct, embezzlement, and neglect of duty." In reviewing the findings of the court, Secretary Robeson said: "The facts developed by the trial of this officer present a case materially different from what the department had been led to suppose when the first charges were framed; and the court have found that the main allegation against him, that he had converted the public money entrusted to him to his own use, is not sustained by proof. The evidence and findings in the case show the accused to have been guilty of neglect of duty only, under extenuating circumstances. The sentence of fine and imprisonment is therefore, and on account of the recommendation of clemency by the court, set aside, and the sentence of dismissal mitigated to suspension from rank, duty, and pay for 6 months, to take effect from this date." On the 19th inst. the Secretary set aside entirely the sentence and directed that Paymaster Washington be restored to duty; accordingly he has been ordered to report on board the *Worcester*, on the 15th of August.

CAPTAIN James C. Williamson, of the U. S. Navy, died in Jersey City on Monday evening, the 24th inst. He was born in New Jersey, but was appointed to the Navy from New York in 1832. He served with the Mediterranean and the Brazil Squadrons for a number of years, being promoted to passed midshipman in 1839. In 1840 he was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and for the next three or four years was attached to the receiving ship *New York*. Having been commissioned as lieutenant in 1844, he served alternately in the home and the East Indian squadrons till 1858, and he sounded the channel of the Canton river in 1856 under fire from the fort, one man in his boat being killed. In 1861 he was made executive officer of the steamship *Brooklyn*, on special service, and superintended the landing of the reinforcements at Fort Pickens on the 15th of April. During the Rebellion he commanded first the *Penguin* and the then *Flag*, doing duty in the blockading service, having been made a commander for his gallant action at Fort Pickens. He was commissioned captain in 1866, and ordered to New Orleans on special duty, and thence he went to the Navy-yard at Boston, where he remained till 1869.

WHEN the Arctic Expedition was fitted out the U. S. storeship *Supply* was assigned to convey supplies and follow after the *Polaris*; but the *Supply* having been sent to France with provisions, was detained at Lisbon and at England, where she received a cargo of canal coal, and after her arrival here, which was some time after she was due, she had to discharge her stores, which would consume time, and materially interfere with her early departure for the Greenland coast, the supply station of the Arctic Expedition. The probable result of her sailing so late in the season would be that, on arriving in the Northern waters, winter, which sets in very early in that latitude, would prevent her returning, and she would remain frozen in until next summer. The Navy Department therefore ordered the *Supply* to be placed out of commission, and the steam frigate *Congress* to be fitted out for the purpose alluded to. The crew of the *Supply* was accordingly transferred to the *Congress*, and having completed taking in her stores, she was on Monday, 24th instant, inspected by Secretary Robeson, and ordered to proceed at once to Disco, a Danish settlement on the coast of Greenland, the supply station of the expedition. The *Congress*, on the afternoon of the 25th instant, was ready to sail for her destination, and started down the bay. After waiting for the storm to subside, she puts to sea. The *Polaris* arrived at St. John, Newfoundland, on the 13th instant, and is probably very near Holstenberg by this time.

THE Navy-yard, Brooklyn, was visited by Secretary Robeson on Tuesday last. He was received with due honor. The officers at the yard seem to have seriously injured the feelings of two reporters of the local papers on this occasion, who announce that having got out of their proper limits "they were suddenly overtaken by a watchman of hideous appearance, about six feet in height, armed with a club. Without any ceremony he took hold of the members of the press, who happened to be men of rather diminutive stature, and pushed them violently from the walk without a word of explanation. On being asked what such conduct meant, he waved his club in a menacing manner and putting his right hand upon our reporter's shoulder threatened to club his d-d head if he did not take the other side of the street. As may be anticipated, the scribes did take the other side, and repaired at once to the office of Captain Ransom, before whom they laid their case and asked for redress; but instead of redress he added insult to injury; he did not know whether the reporters were gentlemen or not; he thought it quite possible they were liars, and finally he knew that they represented papers that represented what he was in his own gentlemanly style pleased to call damnable statements concerning the Navy, and because of that he did not see that reporters ought to complain when they suffered insult and injury at the hands of Navy-yard officials. On second thought, however, he added that he would investigate the matter, but when or how he did not know." This is certainly a melancholy condition of things; but we might suggest that these reporters should forswear the misstatements and exaggeration which give their profession such an unenviable reputation among truth-loving men if they would secure from all the polite treatment to which they aspire.

FRENCH NAVAL TACTICS.—No. II.

(From the French of Vice-Admiral Gravière.)

The signal book published in 1861 contains in itself a system of tactics. This system, after having, under the name of *simple* and *compound* orders, selected, both for the purposes of navigation and for battle, a certain number of geometrical figures, gives the method of re-assembling the ships, supposed to have been dispersed, on one of the prescribed orders. It then describes a series of rectangular movements which the ships are required to follow with mathematical exactitude and at a uniform speed in passing from one order of steaming or sailing to another.

The composition of a primitive order is called a *formation*. The change from one order of steaming or sailing to another, or from one compass course to another, effected by following certain prescribed lines, is called an *evolution*.

The rectangular evolutions of the official tactics answer very well for ships constructed and armed for broadside fire. But iron-clads, intended for ramming and having to fear for themselves that species of attack, should never be exposed to be taken in flank; they should, while in the presence of the enemy, even in manœuvring, preserve an offensive attitude. There has been conceived, therefore, for the modern fleet, a new system of manœuvres based on slightly oblique courses and proportional changes of speed. This method of performing evolutions, if not cumbered with minute rules, approaches very nearly the formation.

As for ourselves, we would reserve the name of *evolution* for those exact and methodical movements which the French navy has practised for the past ten years, and the term *formation* we would apply to all such cases as assumed, in any degree whatever, a certain independence of movement.

The adoption of this system only requires a revision of the "General Instructions." So far from changing the economy of the signal book, we would preserve, in the ordinary course of navigation, what has always been done on leaving port, or on the derangement of the fleet from the last order of steaming or sailing prescribed by signal. Every order, simple or compound, given in tactics, has its appropriate signal. This signal suffices for bringing the ships into the desired order, whatever may be their respective positions. Let the fleet be concentrated or scattered over every point of the horizon, the effects of the signal are the same, the manœuvres identical. Every ship hastens to her station—in other words, follows the shortest route which will take her to the bearing and distance from the regulating ship her number in the fleet requires. After having in this manner rendered easy and rapid the execution of oblique movements and generalized their employment, let us pass on to evolutions.

An evolution should proceed or start from some order which has been carefully rectified. The officer who performs an evolution is in quite a different situation from one who performs a manœuvre. He should from the outset, from the very moment of the signal being hauled down, head his ship in the required direction; nor does it belong to him to determine the path he is to pursue. Each ship taking part in the evolution has its own particular course marked out for it. Should any one ship get off of her proper line, confusion to the rest of the fleet ensues; should one be too late in getting into its line of movement, the success of the general movement is jeopardized. There must be no hesitation in the performance of individual manœuvres; but, also, there must be no obstacles on the prescribed lines of movement. It is the duty of the admiral to provide against such. He has no right to count on the watchfulness of his captains; he has rather to fear it as liable to betray them into doubt and hesitation. Should the captain interpose his own judgment, he would act without decision, for the officer who obeys a signal of evolutions should see no danger resulting from a strict compliance with the orders received. He would be like an astronomer finding the laws of gravitation at fault.

In formations, on the contrary, there is nothing to disconcert one. Constant care is observed while proceeding by slight deviations from the course. While seeking their respective stations, it is perfectly well understood what ships are to do in the event of a near approach. The port-hand ship permits the one on the starboard hand to pass; and in case of meeting head on, both ships port their helms and pass to starboard. These rules have now the character of an international convention, all maritime nations having adopted them as the most proper for preventing collisions.

Could one conceive of rules more clear and concise for the purposes of tactics, there would still be strong reasons for adhering to the general custom, for it is in this light that the question must be regarded. War breaks out, the activity of the navy-yards is redoubled, and in the course of a few weeks a crowd of new ships are sent to sea, the captains and officers of which have not been schooled in fleet-sailing. If it be desirable that they should act in concert from the first day, it is indispensable that they should have for their guide in manœuvring, not rules simply, but dogmas. It would be no time then to undertake their instruction. Would it not, indeed, be far better to leave them to that self-confidence which results from habit so old as to have the force of instinct? In the present state of affairs every seaman knows how to avoid a collision at sea. Let us not, then, overload with useless precautions these simple rules, which are in fact the offspring of science—the science of the trade of the sea.

The formation is evidently the only method to be adopted in time of battle, but it would be a great mistake to suppose that a fleet, having acquired the habit of

changing from one order to another only by a series of regular movements, could all at once break through those habits and execute formations with the same ease and certainty as if it had never manœuvred otherwise.

During the past two years (1870) the Mediterranean squadron has gone through a complete series of steam and sail tactics, nor was it indulged with easy practice. With evolutions the commander-in-chief constantly introduced the formation, or, to use a more explicit term, manœuvres.

Whatever code of evolutions may be adopted, the system we have just reviewed must remain as its final result. In presence of an enemy you may manœuvre, but you can never perform an evolution.

NAVAL FIGHT OF NEXT YEAR.

LONDON *Society* comes to the rescue of British honor, with a poetical squib in which it thus disposes of the Battle of Dorking:

I served as gunner's mate
When I was twenty-eight,
That's fifty anno dominis ago,
And our ship, which was the *Spanker*,
Were a riding at her anchor,
One Sunday night in August, you must know.

I were chewin' of a quid,
Which I ordinary did,
O' Sundays, for I think it's sort o' right,
When our gunner—Ben's his name—
Did quite suddenly exclaim,
And his exclamation were "Blow me tight!"

Says he, "My jolly mates,
This here Lloyd's paper states
As we're goin' to fight them German furrineers!"
Whereupon we tars, in spite
Of its bein' Sunday night,
Stood up and gave three hearty British cheers.

Well, we sailed away to meet
This famous German fleet,
Censurin' which there'd been no end of jaw;
For in six weeks they had planned,
And built, and launched, and manned
The finest fleet a nation ever saw.

We had cruised about on Sunday,
But about six bells on Monday,
When as smooth as any mirror was the water,
Right out on the horizon,
Rose a cloud as black as pizen:
'Twas the foe a steamin' down upon our quarter.

'Twas all as still as death,
There was not a single breath,
But our admiral wore a smile upon his cheek;
The foe was on our larboard,
But right away out starboard
Was a werry little tiny narrer streak.

A chucklin' werry sly,
And a winkin' of his eye,
Our admiral gave orders for to run;
And the enemy gave chase,
For the Germans, as a race,
Have a preference for fighting ten to one.

At seven we felt a whiff;
At eight it blowed right stiff;
At nine it was blowing half a gale;
But at ten the waves ran higher
Than St. Paul's Cathedral's spire,
And my language to describe the same do fail.

We kept a 'lectric light
A burnin' all the night;
But on Tuesday in the morning about three
My gunner up and spoke,
"Darn me if any smoke
Is a comin' from their chimley pots," says he.

Just then we heard a shout,
And our admiral sang out,
"Send the signal up to rear about, land close!"
Then fore and aft we ran;
To his post stood every man;
And louder than the storm our cheers arose.

We neared them, and took aim,
And the word to fire came,
And our volley down the line of battle roared;
But the German answered not—
Not a solitary shot—
But her ensign fluttered down by the board.

We was speechless pretty nigh,
As we couldn't make out for why
The sponge they should so quickly up'ards chuck it,
Till Bismarck we espied
Hangin' pallid o'er the side,
And Molke sitting down beside a bucket.

All their gunners, all their stokers,
Lay as flat as kitchen pokers,
All a groaning from the bottom of their soul;
For all their precious crew,
Unaccustomed to the Blue,
Invalided when the ships began to roll.

And thus the battle ended,
And the broken peace was mended;
And William, when at last he ceased to be,
Died a sadder and a wiser,
A more circumspect old Kaiser,
And a member of the Peace Societee.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN FLEETS.

CAPTAIN Livonius, who commanded the Prussian turret ship *Arminius*, has recently published a pamphlet in which he answers the criticisms called forth by the inactivity of the German fleet during the war with France:

The German iron-clads, *König Wilhelm*, *Kronprinz*, *Friedrich Carl*, and *Prinz Adalbert*, had been sent to cruise in the Atlantic shortly before the commencement of the war. A crack had already been remarked in one of the boilers of the *König Wilhelm*, and it was consequently deemed imprudent to work her with full steam-power. Instead of proceeding to Fayal, the squadron returned. This was at the time considered a fortunate accident, but it seems that the admiral took warning from the first sign of the approaching storm before his departure, and left the *Prinz Adalbert* at Dartmouth to watch the course of events. This vessel met the rest at the appointed place of rendezvous, on the 13th July, with the latest news, and the whole fleet consequently returned to Plymouth and from thence to Jade, where it arrived in safety on the evening of the 16th July. The French fleet was so ill-informed that on the 25th July and the follow-

ing days it was sailing about on the high seas in the hope of finding the German vessels, which had then been lying for eight days in Wilhelmshaven.

During the blockade of the North Sea the German iron-clads took up a position before the Jade, to the north of Schilling, at the entrance to the narrow passage that lies at the south end of the Minster Sands. They were so placed as to enable them either to meet any hostile attack, or to fall upon the French fleet in the rear, in case it operated against the Weser or the Elbe. A glance at the map is sufficient to show the advantages of the position. It could only be approached by very difficult passages which were rendered still more dangerous by the removal of all the usual sea-marks. On debouching, the enemy's vessels would have been one by one exposed to the German fire. Indeed, they would have been flanked at a still earlier point by the *Arminius*, which had been placed for this purpose between the Minster Sands and the Mellumplate, from whence, while herself at least partially covered, she could fire upon the enemy over the Sands. If, in spite of these difficulties, the attack of the French had been successful, a suitable line of retreat was open to the German fleet, as a place was prepared to which they could retire, while torpedoes and other artificial obstacles were placed so as to check the advance of the French. A resolute enemy, it is true, might perhaps have overcome all these difficulties, though he could scarcely have done so without the loss of several vessels; the French Admiral, however, did not venture to attempt it, though he had received express orders to force the Jade at any cost, and to destroy the works. Indeed, he did not even engage in skirmishes with the German iron-clads. As soon as one of the French ships was threatened by the *Kronprinz*, while reconnoitring, she withdrew to the rest of the squadron. As the latter lay under Heligoland by day, and by night put out to sea in close order, a night coup was impossible. Indeed, the *Kronprinz* alone would have been fitted for such an enterprise, as the *Friedrich Carl* sails too slowly, and the draught of the *König Wilhelm* is too deep for adventures of the kind on such a coast.

A great deal has been said of the want of success which has attended the employment of torpedoes, but it must be remembered that the French fleet was too cautious to venture on the waters where they could be employed. The security of the German coasts and maritime cities during the war may in a great measure be attributed to the terror inspired by these submarine defenses.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 20.—Lieutenant-Commander F. M. Bunce, to special ordnance duty at Pittsburgh, Pa.
JULY 21.—Assistant Surgeon M. D. Jones, to the *Pensacola*.
Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
JULY 22.—Paymaster Richard Washington, to the *Worcester* on the 15th of August.
JULY 24.—Boatswain Wm. G. Tompkins, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.
JULY 25.—Master H. B. Mansfield, to Coast Survey duty.

DETACHED.

JULY 19.—Second Assistant Engineer D. M. Fulmer, from League Island, Pa., and ordered to the *Asheton*, Asiatic Fleet.
JULY 20.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. F. Schwartz, from ordnance duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., and ordered to Mound City, Ill.
Lieutenant-Commander George Dewey, from the command of the *Supply*, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant Charles T. Sperry, Master Benj. S. Richards, Midshipmen Ed. M. Hughes, J. Haile, C. F. Nye, and John D. Keeler, First Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Bowen, and Acting Boatswain James G. McDonald, from the *Supply*, and placed on waiting orders.
Master Wm. H. Beeler, from the *Supply*, and ordered to temporary duty at League Island, Pa.
Master Richard Rush, from the *Supply*, and granted two months' leave.
Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, from the *Supply*, and ordered to settle accounts.
JULY 21.—Assistant Surgeon J. A. Hawke, from the *St. Mary's* and ordered to return to the United States.
Assistant Surgeon E. C. Thatcher, from the *Jamestown*, and ordered to return to the United States.
Assistant Surgeon W. M. Nickerson, from the *Pensacola*, and ordered to return home.
JULY 22.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Mayer, Jr., from the *Terror*, and granted sick leave.
Paymaster Geo. A. Lyon, from the *Worcester*, and ordered to settle accounts.
JULY 24.—Captain S. D. Trenchard, from command of the *Lancaster*, and placed on waiting orders.
Boatswain Thomas Smith, from the *Worcester*, and ordered to the receiving ship at Boston.
First Assistant Engineer George P. Hunt, from the *Worcester*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston.
JULY 25.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles D. Sigbee, from the Naval Academy on the 3d of August, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.
Master Wells L. Field, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to Coast Survey duty.
Passed Assistant Surgeon L. S. Pilcher, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 21st of August, and ordered to the *Worcester*.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

Second Lieutenant Wood S. Schenck, U. S. Marine Corps.—July 15, 1871, appointed a second lieutenant, to rank from 5th inst.
First Lieutenant Geo. M. Welles, U. S. Marine Corps.—On July 20, 1871, detached from the Brooklyn, N. Y., Station, and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.
Leaves of absence were granted on the 17th inst. to Second Lieutenant S. W. Quackenbush, U. S. Marine Corps, for thirty days from 25th inst.; on the 20th inst., to Colonel M. B. Kintzler, U. S. Marine Corps, for one month from 1st prox.; Captain Wm. H. Parker, U. S. Marine Corps, for one month from 1st prox.; and to Second Lieutenant Frank Scott, U. S. Marine Corps, for one month from 3d prox.

A PROBLEM FOR M. O. L. L. U. S.

DIVIDE \$100 between four persons, so as, when you add 7 to the first person's share, subtract 7 from the second, multiply the third by 7, and divide the fourth person's share by 7, these shares shall be equal.

TRACY.

FORT SHAW, M. T., July 6, 1871.

FIVE feet and five inches and upwards is the standard for British infantry recruits until further orders.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A BOGUS MIDDLE ON HIS TRAVELS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I beg to contribute my mite to expose the "bilged" midshipman who is perambulating the country and replenishing his exchequer by levying upon all those in this portion of Ohio who have a relative in the Navy. On the 6th inst., under the name of Dyer or Gates he succeeded in getting \$20 from the banking house of Captain J. F. Oliver, at Alliance, in this county. Captain Oliver is brother-in-law to Lieutenant R. C. Hooker, U. S. Navy. His next objective point was this city, and he had marked your correspondent as a victim. Immediately after leaving Alliance he came here and not finding me at home, went to my residence and represented himself as Lieutenant Arthur H. Gates, U. S. Navy, just from Gravesend, England, where he left the flagship *Franklin*, on board of which is my son Lieutenant-Commander W. M. Folger, U. S. Navy. As I was not at home he declined an invitation to tea, after giving my family a very circumstantial account of our son. On learning that he was at the hotel, on my return in the evening, I at once called on him, took him to my house where he was to remain until Monday, when he would meet his guardian, Captain R. B. Lowry, U. S. Navy. As the evening wore away and the time for retiring arrived, he was suddenly reminded that he had that day and since coming to this city written to his sister at Terre Haute, Indiana, that he would meet her at the Young Ladies' Seminary, where she was staying, and must leave, and did leave. I accompanied him to the hotel, and on the way he opened up the condition of his finances and wanted \$25 as a loan until his guardian should come here on the following Tuesday, on which day he would return from Terre Haute. It had now got to be 11:30 o'clock, the banks were closed, I had but little money with me, and, in short, he got no money from me. He left on the early morning train for Mansfield, where he ran foul of Master E. P. Wood, U. S. Navy, and got \$20 to aid him in getting to Michigan, representing himself as No. 4 of the graduating class of this year, at the U. S. Naval Academy.

He was very considerate to let Rev. Dr. Buckingham of Canton, in this county, escape. The Dr. is father of Ensign Buckingham, U. S. Navy. I hope some policeman will get hold of him, when, if Captain J. F. Oliver, at Alliance, or myself is advised, we shall endeavor to bring him to punishment here. He is about five feet seven inches in height, slim, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes, of good address and entirely familiar with everything connected with the U. S. Navy. Had I had any suspicion of his attempting a fraud, I could readily have detected him by the U. S. Navy Register, and an album of photographs containing that of Lieutenant Fletcher, and also his autograph, all of which I have in my possession belonging to my son.

I think that you should give him the benefit of your circulation. ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law. MASSILON, OHIO.

ON THE WAR-PATH IN ARIZONA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I wrote you last from Camp McDowell. As I then predicted, orders were received for Troop D, Third Cavalry, Captain Guy V. Henry, to make ready to join General Crook at Tucson, to participate in his campaign against the noble Apaches. After a few days of delay, shoeing horses, fitting extra shoes, getting pack trains, mules, and apparatus in order, we bade farewell to McDowell on the 26th day of May. The usual marches were the order of the day and night, as most were done then on account of the heat, arriving here the 1st of July. At Sacaton we enjoyed the hospitality of Captain Grossman, U. S. Army, Indian agent for the Pima Indians. He has shown a great interest in his work, and seems to have won their confidence; speaks the Pima and Spanish languages, and has a book forming a very complete dictionary of the language of the Pima Indians. He has a history of this country gained by conversations with the Indians, and parts I heard read were really entertaining; and I trust the JOURNAL may be the means of disseminating this interesting article through the Army, if not elsewhere.

The Gila river is quite thickly settled. Below Sacaton are the Casas Grandes, ruins of immense buildings three stories high, adding to the mysterious history of this country and its former people. At French John's we saw a lad, only fifteen years old, who had been arrested (and was then on his way to Tucson for imprisonment) for murder, having with a shot-gun, sent a human being unsummoned before his Maker. What a frightful responsibility! They say people don't care out here. I watched him carefully, and although he had only one eye I saw enough to thank God that I was not in his shoes.

A place well worth visiting is the Mission of San Xavier del Bac, nine miles from here. It was built by the Jesuits in 1688, and is a splendid monument of civilization. And to be in Arizona! The architecture is Saracenic; the front is richly ornamented with fanciful decorations in masonry. A lofty bell tower rises at each corner, one of which is capped by a dome; the other still remains in an unfinished condition. Over the main chapel, in the rear, is also a large dome, and the walls are surrounded by massive cornices and ornaments appropriately designed. The material is brick, made on the spot. The entire edifice is perfect in the harmony of its proportions. In every point of view the eye is satisfied. The Papago Indians are the converts, and the priests, some of whose robes are gorgeously adorned with gold, hold the services. The singing is by the Papago Indian women, and is said to be very sweet and harmonious. The church of San Xavier del Bac, with its elaborate facade, its domes and spires, would to-day be an ornament to New York. Tucson is a regular Mexican town—lenty of greasers, dogs, bar-rooms, and banks, which kind you may imagine; you *monte* a good deal, but not much *conte*.

We had a most terrific and continued clap of thunder last night. It woke us all up, and our captain had time to say, "Stand by your horses!" They came near stampeding as it was. As to heat, it runs up here to 120 degrees in the shade, and averages from 107 degrees up. We are now waiting for other companies to arrive before advancing. We may start in a week with four and afterwards with three more companies. General Crook means business, and knows his business. He has brought from Oregon his favorite scout and his packer, the two essentials of a successful scout.

You will hear more of us as we progress. We go to the mountains, perhaps the White, and having cool breezes, plenty of game when we can shoot, and the finest trout to be caught, we can, by the presence of a photograph, old letter, or treasured geranium, be forced to imagine we are on the Atlantic coast, surrounded by the fair creatures of our choice. I am writing lying down on my blanket, and wish you good luck in making this out; am afraid it will be something like hunting Apaches, but when once found, what a reward awaits you!

CAMP ON SANTA CRUZ RIVER, NEAR TUCSON, A. T., July 2, 1871.

IN MEMORIAM COLONEL GARDNER BANKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: At a special meeting of this club held this evening, called to take appropriate action regarding the death of our late comrade, Colonel Gardner Banks, the following preamble and resolutions (submitted by Comrade William Wright) were, on motion, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our late comrade Gardner Banks, late colonel of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, therefore, as an expression of the profound regard felt by the American Union Club for one of its vice-presidents, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our late comrade this club has lost a true and honored companion, his family a loved and faithful member, a loving husband and fond father, the needy a helpful friend, the community an upright citizen, and the world an honest man.

Resolved, That while we tender to the bereaved family our unfeigned sympathy in their sorrow, we must not forget that to Him who rules the universe all things are well.

Resolved, That the record of our late comrade was honorable both as a citizen and soldier, and that he leaves to his loved ones a rich legacy in precious memories of his self-forgetful patriotism and unflinching bravery, his kindness of heart and true nobleness of soul, so much to be prized as an example and cherished as an inspiration.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed on the club records and a copy of the same transmitted to his brother General N. F. Banks, to be by him presented to his widow and daughter, and that a copy be furnished the New Orleans *Republicans* and *Amer* and *William Roy*, President.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN UNION CLUB, NEW ORLEANS, July 15, 1871.

ARMY REGULATIONS.—NO. II.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It was my intention when I first wrote you to take the Regulations *seriatim* and address myself to the necessary reforms, but I have concluded to alter my plan, and instead to show the working of the bureaus of the Army, thus not only bringing to the attention of the board the alterations needed in the Regulations, but some absolute reforms needed by law to bring up and maintain the efficiency of the Army, and to conduct the internal economy thereof with some business capacity. We will begin by taking a glance at the working of the Inspector-General's Department.

In this department there are four colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, and two majors; total, eight officers. This bureau, not satisfied with the system of inspection as conducted under the Regulations of 1863, although it suited the wants of the Army, have matured one of their own, and this is how it works. Now before I proceed further, I emphatically disclaim any intent to criticize the acts or orders of my superior and commanding officers; but in what I have to say I attack the system of the Inspector-General's Department—only this and nothing more. In the department where I serve, all property, whether of company or post, is inspected once a quarter only. The mode is as follows:

1. Each kind of property needing the action of an inspector is made out on a separate sheet of paper; thus, commissary, camp, and garrison equipage on one sheet, quartermaster stores on another, and ordnance and ordnance stores on another. These papers are then forwarded by the officer responsible to department headquarters, through the post commander. Postage and stationery No. 1.

2. An order is issued selecting the officer to inspect, enclosing the lists of property to be inspected from department headquarters, and sent to the station of the officer. Postage and stationery No. 2.

3. All of the bureaus of the Army furnish the necessary blank forms early in the quarter ready for officers' use. Not so the Inspector-General's Department. The blanks are supplied only as they are needed; hence, if no blank forms are furnished to the inspector, as they were not in the case that I am faithfully submitting, a letter to department headquarters is necessary requesting blanks for distribution, which makes postage and stationery No. 3.

4. The forms distributed—the form, a small-sized sheet measuring only 24 by 16! covered all over with lines and headings, instructions and orders—they are then filled out by the officer responsible for the property, the inspector keeping the original lists. The property and papers are then submitted for his action, and he enters upon the form what disposition shall be made of it. When he has discharged his portion of duty, he sends back to department headquarters the inspection reports for the action of the department commander, and there his duty ceases. Postage and stationery No. 4.

5. The department commander as a general rule directs the articles to be disposed of as recommended by the inspector, and the papers are sent back to the post commander for distribution to the several officers concerned. Postage and stationery, first and last, five times only.

Now, as a company commander, I had inspected for the

second quarter of this year seven different articles of ordnance stores, nine articles of camp and garrison equipage, and fourteen articles of quartermaster's stores, the whole not worth two dollars. I had to use four of the ponderous blank forms of the Inspector's Department, i. e., 24 by 16, for each class of stores; total, twelve sheets. Now I made application to have this property inspected early in June, and although but one day's mail from department headquarters, it was the second week in July before the papers were returned to me closed.

You, in common with your readers, are surely not prepared to admit that our present system of inspection is a success. We are accustomed to laugh at the English and their red tape. I think this piece of tape is as red as red can be, and cannot be excelled in length or quality by any other army or nation. Pray, sir, what is your remedy? you ask. This:

1. Let the commanding officer of each post be the inspector for his own post. When the property is inspected, and upon as concise a form as possible—the old style is ample enough—the papers then to be forwarded to department headquarters for final action, and returned. In this way economy, despatch, and efficiency are combined; for I take it for granted that all commanding officers will be as honest and faithful under this system as inspectors are under the burdensome and how-not-to-do-it style now in use.

2. Abolish the Inspector-General's Department. Now let us turn our attention to the Pay Department and see how that works. The Regulations provide that the men shall be paid every two months, and it is a very common impression outside of the Army that they are. Bless their innocent souls, how mistaken they are! I am writing this on the 16th of July, 1871, and my company have not yet been paid for May and June, 1871, although they have been regularly mustered and the rolls ready since the 2d instant; and the paymasters are stationed but one day and a half by rail from the post where I am serving. Nor is this a solitary case in the year, but, alas! too frequent. I don't wish to convey the idea that the department commander or the paymasters are to blame, but the system is; and I unhesitatingly attack it and condemn it, and ask for reform. What would you have? you demand. This:

Abolish the Pay Department; or if we must have a Pay Department, by the following plan a half dozen officers are enough to run the bureau: Pay the troops not less than once a week—I would infinitely prefer daily—thus assisting to reduce the long and fearful drunks that we have throughout the Army whenever the men are paid as they now are, curtailing one of the many and the most formidable incentives to desertion, giving the men not only an opportunity to pay cash for what they purchase, and thus purchase cheaper, but assisting them to keep out of debt, and to acquire a knowledge of how to carefully use their pay; encouraging thrift, prudence, and economy.

To accomplish this mode of payment, the troops must be paid either by the post or company commander or post quartermaster. Upon the whole, it would be advisable to have it done by the company commander or post quartermaster, the voucher to be examined and passed upon for final approval by the post commander. Of course I expect to be met with the cry that it can't be done; that if the troops are not paid by a duly commissioned major of the Pay Department, who is usually stationed in a city, the Army will fall to pieces, and chaos come again; but this does not daunt me a particle, and I firmly insist that the troops can be paid weekly, and without a duly commissioned paymaster. Below the post where I am stationed, indeed in full sight, stands a quartermaster's depot where there have been employed as many as seven hundred citizen employees at one time, and where there never are less than one hundred. These citizen employees are paid monthly by the depot quartermaster, and would be paid as easily weekly if it was allowed. In the name of common sense and the meanest business capacity, why can't the troops be paid as promptly by the same quartermaster if necessary?

But I need not go to the depot for an illustration. The quartermaster of this post employs civilians; he pays them regularly monthly. Now if he can be trusted to pay a few citizens, why not many soldiers? You would hardly believe that so dry a bureau as our Pay Department must have a joke; but they do, and have it regularly every two months, and this is how it comes about. The paymaster and his clerk leave the pleasant city where they are stationed to pay us off here six times a year, taking the railroad train from door to door, so to speak, without any further inconvenience. And the money to pay the troops comes separately by express! Of course if this expensive joke was abolished by the troops being paid weekly, as it necessarily would be, where would the Army be? Indeed, indeed, the country would go to ruin.

I will close letter No. 2, first submitting the prettiest and loveliest shade of red tape, and the handsomest specimen of how not to do it arising out of the Pay Department, that ever was seen. (Provision is made that when a man is discharged he can transfer his final statements to any person, provided a commissioned officer's signature is below the transfer as witness. This is proper enough, but would be unnecessary if the men were paid by an officer belonging to the post. It fell to my lot within two weeks past to so witness the transfer of a man's final statements to the post trader, which I did regularly and in accordance with the instructions printed on the back of the statements furnished by the Adjutant-General's Office. The business done, the post trader forwarded the papers to the department paymaster to be cashed, and they were returned to have the man's signature witnessed by a commissioned officer, as well as the transfer! Now there is no authority for this, certainly none from whence such orders should emanate, and how, an officer can witness the transfer of the papers without seeing the man sign, or asking him if he signed them, is known only to the inscrutable wisdom of the Pay Department. In a word, Mr. Editor, our handful of an Army is done to death with bureaus, papers, reports, and returns.

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ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

TO THE ARTILLERY OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An adjourned meeting of officers who served in the Artillery of the Army of the Potomac will be held at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., at 11 o'clock on Saturday, August 5, for the purpose of completing the organization of an Artillery Association. It is hoped that as many officers who served with that corps as possible will be present, and that those who cannot meet at that time will signify by letter their willingness to promote the organization previous to the date of the meeting.

H. J. HUNT,
Late Chief of Artillery Army of the Potomac.
FORT ADAMS, NEWPORT, R. I., July 15, 1871.

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TRANSFER.—A CAPTAIN OF A WHITE Infantry Regiment, serving at a pleasant post on the Pacific coast, desires to transfer to a Regiment of Infantry serving South or on the Plains. Address A. B., care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, master U. S. Navy, who was attached to the Korean expedition up to the time of its departure from Yokohama, when he was ordered to the storeship *Idaho*, has sent to the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, *Gazette* some account of the expedition. Though it adds nothing to our knowledge of Admiral RODGERS's movements, it gives some particulars of this expedition which are interesting. The main portion of the letter is as follows:

The vessels of the fleet left Shanghai, China, for Nagasaki, Japan (the rendezvous), on the 8th of May. They consisted of the *Colorado*, steam frigate, 3,300 tons and 50 guns, Captain George H. Cooper commanding, and which floated the Admiral's flag; the *Albatross*, 14 guns, Commander Blake; *Benicia*, 14 guns, Commander Kimberly; *Monocacy*, Commander McCrea, 10 guns; *Palos*, 4 guns, Lieutenant Commanding Rockwell. They were all in remarkably fine condition; months of active and incessant drills had wrought the crews of the various vessels up to the highest state of discipline and efficiency; exercises in embarking, disembarking, firing, etc., were had daily; in fact everything that, from the nature of the expedition, might be demanded. Minister Low, ex-Governor of California, who represents our nation at the Imperial Court of Peking, went on board the flag-ship on the day of sailing. A short but boisterous voyage of two days from Shanghai across the Yellow Sea brought the vessels safely into the roadstead at Nagasaki, Japan. It had been decided that, preparatory to proceeding to Korea, Nagasaki would be the place of meeting, not only from the safety of anchorage, but as being within easy communication of the spot in Korea where the vessels were to go, and the prevailing wind would also allow them from this point an easy passage over. In the harbor of Nagasaki, besides our own fleet, there were several other national vessels of the English, French, and Danish Governments. They all looked upon our expedition with chagrin and mortified national pride that we should have taken the initiative again, as we had done in the opening of Japan, and more particularly as we had neither asked for nor desired any co-operation. Admiral Rodgers desired that the glory or the odium of the affair should rest entirely with ourselves. His object was a simple and peaceful one—to negotiate, if possible, with the kingdom of Korea a treaty which should have for its basis Commodore Perry's noted treaty of Kanagawa with Japan; failing in this, to survey, in the interests of civilization and science, the unknown shores of the Korea, so that vessels trading to the northern Chinese ports might avoid the stress of weather the dangerous and treacherous reefs which stretch far out from the western shores of this peninsula. To carry out this intention it was necessary to go to the only known ground, that is, to the mouth of the Kiang-ho river. This river empties into the Yellow Sea about 37 deg. 30 min. N. Up this river, about fifty miles by its course, is King-ki-too (or, as the French call it, Seoul, and by which name it is more generally known to foreigners), the capital of Korea.

On the 10th of May the fleet left Nagasaki for their destination. Before departing they sent on shore from the flag-ship four Koreans who had been received from the U. S. Consulate at Shanghai, who had been picked up at sea by one of our merchant vessels. Admiral Rodgers detained the ship wrecked mariners aboard his vessel, thinking at first of taking them back to their native land to turn them over as a conciliatory act to the authorities; but learning from an undoubted source that the officials of Korea would, if they were returned, conduct them down on the beach, in the presence of the vessels, and cut off their heads, he humanely determined to set them ashore in Nagasaki, and allow them by their own means to work their way back to the inhospitable land which claimed them as subjects. Aboard of the *Colorado* a great deal at Shanghai, China, I had a good view of them. Of fine physique, long, black, straight hair, and the darkest eyes, they resemble in many respects the North American Indian. They behaved with the utmost unconcern and stolidism when first brought aboard the ship, expecting, in consonance with the Draconic code of their own country, to be at once executed, even making motions to this effect with their hands across their throats. When assured of their safety, however, they soon threw off all reserve, and wandered all over the large vessel, examining with a childish curiosity the various weapons displayed aboard, exchanging their dingy yellow pajama suits for the sailor blue, and moseyed and berthed with the crew. They soon became familiar objects to "Jack," who, to identify them, had inscribed on their sleeves in white tape letters the names that a man-o'-war's man's fancy considered appropriate, such as "Tar Pot," "Jib Sheet," etc. The weapons used by the Koreans are a species of old-fashioned wide-mouthed blunderbusses.

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

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OUR ARTILLERY SERVICE.

WE believe that it is now generally understood among our artillery officers that Brevet Brigadier-General CHARLES H. MORGAN, Major Fourth U. S. Artillery, is the author of the "Few Thoughts on Artillery" to which we have made allusion. General MORGAN is one of our younger officers, having been graduated from the Military Academy in 1857, but he is a veteran in experience; and the fact that he passed almost immediately from the Academy to the field, where he did such honorable service during the Rebellion, has broadened his views of military service. He will add much to the honorable record he made for himself during our four years of war if he can persuade his fellow-officers to keep alive the spirit and ambition of their profession in these days of peace. His pamphlet is doing an excellent work by exciting discussion and directing active attention to the defects and shortcomings of our artillery service, which have only excited languid attention heretofore.

We have been in hopes to publish General MORGAN's pamphlet entire, and may yet be able to find room for it. But, in default of this, the very full synopsis we have given will show its spirit and purpose. It is not only noticeable for its liberal views, but is valuable also as a compendium of useful facts not generally known among the officers of our artillery service. Those who have read it are but little disposed to question the justness of its criticisms. The number of our artillery officers who are striving to perfect themselves in the knowledge of their profession is small indeed, we fear. How many of them can declare that they are learning anything new, that their pursuits are not frivolous, nor their lives aimless? In this, it is true, they are not "sinners above all that dwell in Jerusalem;" and we should be glad to see the other departments of our service receive a similar stirring up. Meanwhile, we are glad that something has been done to arouse the lethargic spirits in the artillery, if not in other branches of the service, and to impress upon them the responsibilities which they accepted with their commissions, and which, however they may be evaded, can only be relinquished honorably by a surrender of those commissions.

At what artillery post in the United States is there a thorough system of professional instruction save at Fort Monroe? And even there the course is susceptible of vast improvement. Where do we find a single officer in command with views sufficiently comprehensive, and the energy to carry them into effect, or who, if he has the disposition to instruct his subalterns, has the necessary apparatus of instruction at his command? The professional lives of a majority of our artillery officers are devoted to going through the routine of the simplest drills, and occasional turns of guard duty, varied by a sleepy attention to the tedious proceedings of courts-martial. How many are there who, in addition to this necessary duty, are seeking to perfect themselves in the special knowledge pertaining to their profession, which it is so essential that they should possess even in time of peace, called upon as they are to elucidate problems in practical or scientific gunnery, and so indispensable in time of war, when building batteries, mounting guns, preparing siege trains, and

the shipment and transportation of munitions and stores, call for all the intelligence and ingenuity of the most accomplished artillery officer?

Take the service of our light batteries as at present conducted, and in what does it consist? Are the subalterns required to study and recite upon the anatomy, care, and treatment of the horse, and the best methods of shoeing? Do the batteries make marches as in time of war? Do the officers make reconnaissances to select camps or suitable positions for firing? Are they required to familiarize themselves with the light artillery service of other countries, and finally do they acquire a perfect knowledge of our own? The answer is found in the actual routine observed in our batteries, which may be witnessed at the headquarters of any artillery regiment, viz., stable call shortly after reveille, battery drill in the vicinity of 9 A. M., drill at or about 2, 3, or 4 P. M., and stable call two hours before retreat. Surely we need some broader range of practice and study for our artillery officers than this, and they cannot thus lightly discharge their duty to a service which opens to them so extended a field for study and investigation.

The subject of the consolidation of the ordnance and artillery is one which has been heretofore argued ably pro and con; and the views expressed by General MORGAN, while they may not carry conviction to many outside the artillery, are very forcibly argued in favor of consolidation, and are worthy the deliberate consideration of the officers of both corps.

THE First division of the National Guard of New York is by far the largest, finest, best disciplined, and most important body of militia in the country. Some of the regiments comprised in it—the Seventh and Twenty-second, for instance—have a national reputation. It will be understood, therefore, how honorable and responsible is the position of commanding officer of this division. In the hands of a weak man, or a man without character or military experience and executive force, its usefulness could not fail to be sadly impaired, and the security of the citizens of the great city proportionately lessened; for this First division—indeed all the National Guard of New York shares in the office, but it is especially true of this fine body—is really a sort of police force, always ready to support the lawful civil authority, and ever at call to beat down riot and restrain the lawless elements of city society whenever they dare lift their heads. The present commander of the First division is Major-General SHALER, an officer of experience in the volunteer service during the war, and of fine reputation for courage, method, executive skill, and power to command men. To his soldierly promptness and decision the citizens of New York owe much of the praise due for the suppression of the Orange riot of a few weeks ago. And it is *apropos* of General SHALER's prompt, clear, and methodical report of the movements of the First division on that occasion, that we make these remarks. The report we gave last week.

THE coast of Spain seems to be fatal to British iron-clads. The *Captain* went down off Finisterre now nearly a year ago, and a fortnight since the telegraph brought the announcement that the *Agincourt* had stranded on the Pearl Rock, near Gibraltar. A later despatch reported that she was got afloat again, however, without suffering serious injury. Our mails bring us a description of the dismay with which the news of this second disaster to British iron-clads was naturally received in England; but no statement of the cause of the accident has thus far been received. Our English correspondent writes that the public first heard of the disaster on Tuesday morning, July 4. The news was received at the Admiralty Monday morning, and a rumor of the accident having spread among some members of Parliament, the Chief Lord was interrogated on Monday night. He could only reply that a telegram of a few words had been received stating that the *Agincourt* had left Gibraltar on Saturday, that half an hour after leaving port she struck on the Pearl Rock, and that there appeared to be little chance of getting her off. By a later despatch from the flag captain, it appeared that the *Agincourt* had struck the Pearl Rock in two places: forward, on the starboard side, and on the port quarter; that she was seven feet by the stern, and that every effort

was being made to get her off, but] that the captain did not expect success unless he immediately received "camels" for lifting her out of the position in which she then was. Next came a telegram of two words only, "Agincourt afloat," followed after an interval of three hours by a report that the vessel was slightly damaged, and had put back to Gibraltar for a more thorough examination.

The *Agincourt* is a vessel of the *Minotaur* class, and was considered one of the best and most powerful vessels in the Royal Navy, only two others equalling her. She was built, or rather finished, in 1865. Her length was just over 400 feet, and her beam 60 feet. She was on the "complete protection" principle; that is, armor-plated all over, from her deck to a line six feet below water line. Her armor consists of 5 1-2 inches of iron-plating on nine inches of teak backing and 5-8 inch of inner skin plating. She was originally built for forty light guns, but carries instead twenty-two broadside guns. She was designed for great speed, and consequently not so laden with armor as some other vessels of the same class, and is more vulnerable than the *Hercules* or *Thunderer*. She has attained a speed of 15 1-2 knots when clean and light; but 14 1-2 can be got out of her at any time. The great defect of the *Agincourt* is her excessive length, which makes her awkward and difficult to manage in narrow waters, and prevents her making a complete circle under less than 1,000 yards. The total cost of the *Agincourt* was £458,300, while the *Achilles* cost £521,700, the latter being the most expensive vessel in the British Navy.

THE purchase system in the British army has at last fallen. That it should fall has been as evident for several months, as is now the ultimate separation of Church and State to say nothing of the prospective downfall of the power of the House of Lords and aristocratic privilege. The abolition was brought about by a *coup de main* which has greatly excited England, and especially the upper classes. The House of Commons had passed the bill for the reorganization of the army, including its most important provision for the abolition of the purchase system. The House of Lords, however, had come to no final action on the bill, it having merely rejected an amendment which had been made in the Commons. But the Government, assuming that the Lords were not opposed to the principal measure brought matters to a culmination by resorting to the unusual step of abolishing the purchase system by royal warrant; that is, the Queen as the head of the army cancelled the royal warrant legalizing the purchase of commissions. This bold move has delighted the liberals as much as it has disgusted and "demoralized" the timid conservatives, who stand appalled at such a stretch of the Constitution. But words cannot now avail—the purchase system is dead.

WHILE the French statesmen and the French journals are seeking to keep alive the French animosity toward Germany, the Germans assert that on their part, as might well be expected, nothing has been left undone to make a real reconciliation between the two neighboring nations the sequel of the peace of Frankfurt. The French are not in mood, however, to listen to overtures toward a better understanding. Even could they comprehend the arguments addressed to them by the German papers, to convince them that they have been treated very handsomely, they would hardly be disposed to admit their force. It may be true, as the *North German Gazette* asserts, that France is rich enough to pay for her defeats as well as her victories, but she is not fond of doing so, and has been accustomed, moreover, to compel others to pay for her victories.

The *Gazette* asserts that if it had entered into the intentions of Germany to ruin France financially, she ought to have trebled or augmented fivefold the amount of the war compensation; whereas she claimed only the approximate amount of the material losses sustained by the war, and has reason to congratulate herself, in view of the success of the recent French loan, on the accuracy with which German statesmen calculated the financial resources of France. But no country enjoys having her financial resources put to such a test, and five milliards of francs is not a comfortable sum to pay for the pleasures of defeat. France is being gleaned of

her specie to pay the first instalment of the loan, and as she is naturally unwilling to give anything more than the pound of flesh, the Germans are required to pay 50,000 francs for the cost, at two sous each, of the half a million bags required to transport this specie. A calculation shows that it would require the entire time of all their treasury officials until December next to count the money; so the Germans propose to trust to the honor of the French, and only number and weigh the packages, counting the contents of one here and there. The wooden chests in which the bags are packed will also be paid for by the Germans, but the French are expected to pay for the cost of their transportation to the frontier, en route to Berlin, and may therefore congratulate themselves that the distance to the frontier has been shortened by the transfer of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. Bills of exchange at not more than two months are to be given for a portion of the payment, the ROTHSCHILDS becoming responsible for their payment at London to the German consul.

"THE Independent Volunteers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians" have discovered the secret influence which induced the citizens of New York to compel their time-serving officials to maintain authority against mob threats on the 12th of July. The Hibernians declare, in a series of resolutions passed at a meeting held in New York on the 22d inst., that

Whereas, A number of religious fanatics, known by the name of Orangemen, have been allowed the privilege of parading in the streets of this city, flaunting their emblems of despotism, and insulting peaceably disposed Catholic citizens;

Resolved, That we express it as our opinion that English gold was at the bottom of the whole affair, in order to perpetuate hate and division among the Irish people of this as well as the old country.

Resolved, That we call upon all Irishmen in these States to form themselves into a combination for self-protection.

This may account for the whereabouts of a portion of the British secret service fund, which some of our English contemporaries are trying to trace, and which they supposed had passed into the pockets of British officials in the shape of extra allowances. It seems, on the contrary, that it has been sent across the ocean to bribe the New York civil authorities to do their duty, which is certainly as righteous a use as could be made of it.

THE British Board of Admiralty has long been the subject of assaults to which it has shown itself impregnable, but a division in its own ranks now opens the way for a more successful attack, and its enemies are following up their advantage with vigor. A committee, headed by the Duke of Somerset, recently presented a report unfavorable to the Board, which was, however, somewhat timid in remarking upon the evidence presented. The committee's investigation has been followed up by a former member of the Board, Sir SPENCER ROBINSON, late Controller of the Navy, in a pamphlet which is described by *Broad Arrow* as "bold, uncompromising, and yet dignified." In a clear and vigorous manner he sums up, it tells us, "the principles upon which the Admiralty was governed before Mr. CHILDERS commenced to reorganize it; the alterations introduced by Mr. CHILDERS; and the defects in both which now require amendment. 'At the close of 1868,' he states, 'Sir JAMES GRAHAM's, or the board system, had succeeded in placing and maintaining the relations of the Admiralty with the other departments of the State on a perfectly efficient and satisfactory footing. It had not succeeded in manning the navy; it had not succeeded in its treatment of officers; it had not succeeded in giving us as formidable or as numerous a fleet as our position required; it had not succeeded in providing the materials necessary for the service of the fleet; and it had failed both in the economical application of the money it had to dispose of, and in accounting, intelligibly and satisfactorily, for the expenditure it had authorized.' Sir SPENCER ROBINSON's analysis of the results obtained by the attempt to alter the old system shows that the relations of the members of the Admiralty Board and their duties were changed, while the title of board was retained. "Instead of each of the five members of the Board superintending the head of a department, the Board, in its new construction, absorbed into itself these heads of departments; or, in other words, abolished the heads and tried to do their work. The work was divided into three departments, 'manning,' 'stores,' and 'firearms.' 'The

outline of this scheme involved immediate changes in the position of the five principal officers, of whom only two remained. All the departments were altered and placed on a different footing, and were brought down into the neighborhood of Whitehall; great reductions were made in the clerical staff; and in the dock-yards, the effect of altering the constructor's department was to introduce many changes of a most radical description." The Board as at present organized is not in a satisfactory condition, according to *Broad Arrow*, which calls earnestly for a further investigation into its affairs and an entire change in the present system of naval administration. "We want no little peddling innovations," it exclaims—"nothing less than the subversion of the board system, and the establishment of a departmental administration of the Admiralty, with the personal responsibility which attaches to the heads of departments, and the individual responsibility to Parliament of a Minister of Marine."

Those who favor the establishment of an American Board of Admiralty may take a leaf from the note book of British experience. So surely as "man is born to trouble," so surely is a board born to blundering, our contemporary tells us. The Germans seem to have a different opinion, if we can depend upon the report that they are proposing to adopt the English Admiralty system.

IN the French National Assembly, on the 27th ult., the committee appointed to examine the accounts of the purchase of arms in the United States during the war, reported that nearly \$7,366,181 30 (currency) was expended in this country, as follows:

Belmont, banker's commissions and stamps.....	\$65,937 81
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, for arms and ammunition	649,596 98
Remington & Son.....	6,092,173 01
Mr. Mayer.....	93,028 00
Mr. Church.....	136,265 00
Inspecting harness.....	400 00
Exchange.....	457 24
Insurance and freight of two vessels.....	55,567 97
The Consul-General's commission.....	129,639 50
M. Chauviteau's commission.....	72,570 88
Telegrams.....	3,870 89
Balance to the credit of the commission.....	50,694 21
Total.....	\$7,366,181 30

The committee complain that the French Government lost heavily by some of the transactions in the United States. The Mr. Church who has become the happy possessor of a comfortable little fortune in commissions is, we understand, an attaché of the French consul's office in New York—no relative, we are happy to say.

THE telegraph announces that Mr. E. J. REED, late the Chief Constructor of the British Navy, and a gentleman whose work we have often had occasion to discuss in these columns, has accepted an engagement from the German Government to construct some iron-clad ships of war for that power. Mr. REED has made for himself a wide continental reputation, and a valuable one too, it seems, for we are told no less than four foreign Governments have tried to secure his services since his retirement from his official position at the English Admiralty. Undoubtedly Germany has secured an able naval constructor, but no constructor, however able or experienced, can avert the doom that impends over even the stoutest iron-clads or stay the conquering progress of the torpedo.

THE Second Comptroller has decided that officers or soldiers who were on furlough or leave of absence, and who were discharged while so absent, will not be allowed travel pay from the place of his discharge to his home, as a soldier can not have the use of Government time to travel home upon, and at the same time be allowed travel pay, etc., as if in service.

THE circular recently issued by General J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, to guide applicants for bounty lands in making up their claims, applies to those officers, soldiers, sailors, and seamen who served in the Army and Navy of the United States in all wars previous to the late Rebellion. The law does not apply to those who served since 1861.

DURING one week the Pension Bureau issued 403 certificates for pension to soldiers and heirs of the war of 1812.

FROM OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.

THE WIMBLEDON CAMP.

YESTERDAY, the 10th of July, the yearly volunteer camp at Wimbledon was opened. I do not think there is anything in America which at all corresponds, even on a smaller scale, to this yearly meeting of English, Scotch, and Irish volunteers to shoot for prizes, and to live during fourteen days a pleasant semblance of a soldier's camp life. The nearest approach to it is to be seen at the Belgian "Tir National" and the shooting matches common in Switzerland, in the South of Germany, and the Tyrol. But there is a marked difference between the occasional holiday meetings in Switzerland and the Tyrol and the yearly rifle tournament held at Wimbledon.

Two years after the volunteer movement had been fairly started in England, an association was formed by the persons most interested in that movement for the purpose of keeping up and fostering the newly-formed taste for rifle-shooting, and by that means indirectly benefiting the volunteer movement. The "National Rifle Association," as it was called, had for its chief object the offering of prizes to be competed for under certain regulations laid down by itself. If some such governing body had not taken the matter in hand, it is probable different rules and regulations would have been published and adhered to by a hundred different clubs or volunteer regiments. There would have been no similarity or regularity in the rifle contests which have become so common all over Great Britain; nor would the prizes have been so numerous and valuable, or the competitions for their possession been so general and so closely contested.

But the most prominent persons connected with the volunteer movement took the matter in hand and formed an association which occupies a position relative to volunteer rifle-shooting analogous to that held by the Jockey Club in relation to horse-racing. When, in 1860, the first meeting of the National Rifle Association was inaugurated at Wimbledon by Her Majesty in the presence of less than a tenth the number of spectators which now throng the camp to witness the shooting for one of the first-class prizes, few persons could have been sanguine enough to anticipate the success which has marked the progress and career of the association. The Queen at that first meeting fired the first shot from a rifle fastened in a rest, and which was directed at a target 500 yards off. There was nothing remarkable under the circumstances in the bullet striking fair and plump in the very centre of the bull's-eye. The late Lord Herbert, then Secretary of State for the War Department, predicted at that time that the association would exert a most beneficial effect on the volunteer movement; and there is not the slightest doubt but that it has done so. Without the excitement of occasional regimental matches, in addition to the yearly shooting for the great prizes offered by the association, it is to be feared that very many volunteers would have deserted their colors after the first novelty had worn off. But the inducements held out by the National Rifle Association for all volunteers to become good shots, and the universal passion for rifle-shooting which has been created all over the land, have greatly tended to keep the roll of the different regiments tolerably full. Lord Elcho, the foremost volunteer in Great Britain, has until this year been the president of the association, and has taken the chief direction and command of the camp at Wimbledon. His place is filled on this occasion by Lord Ducie, also a prominent member of the council of the association, while the Prince of Wales remains as heretofore the honorary president, and the Comte de Flandres, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Teck are the honorary vice-presidents.

This year for the first time breech-loading rifles are the regulation arm. Hitherto muzzle-loading Enfields have been used in all contests in which weapons of government pattern were prescribed, but henceforth the Snider rifle and the Martini-Henry supplant the old-fashioned weapons.

For the last five or six years the average number of men in the camp, including the regular troops, has been a little over 1,600; this year it is slightly exceeded.

It must not be supposed that the discipline maintained in the camp is at all of a free-and-easy order; there is nothing of the "target-excursion" description about the shooting inside the limits of Wimbledon camp. On the contrary, while under arms, either at the rifle range or on parade, the discipline maintained among the volunteers is as strict as that which exists in a line regiment. Of course, while waiting for their turn to fire, volunteers or civilian marksmen are allowed to speak as much as they wish; nor are the regulations respecting visitors to the camp, or the doings of the volunteers in their own tents, or when off duty or away from the rifle range, precisely of

the order which obtains in soldiers' barracks; but strict adherence to certain rules is maintained, and the fun and joviality are circumscribed as to time and place. For instance, the general standing orders require that all volunteers in the camp shall be liable for duty at any moment.

The reveillé is sounded at 6 A. M. every morning, "orders" at 10:45 A. M., and tattoo at 10:45 P. M. The "last post" sounds at 11 P. M.: ten minutes after, the "lie down" is sounded, and all lights in camp (with the exception of those of officers in command of detachments) must instantly be extinguished. The officers are allowed their lights fifteen minutes longer only. From the time of the "lie down" to the sounding of "reveillé" perfect quietude must be preserved throughout the camp. No such things as midnight songs or suppers are allowed, any more than in a barrack or a man-of-war. The "assembly" is only sounded in case of fire; but as soon as the call is heard, every man in camp will fall in on their respective parades, and after being told off will await orders. Regular guards and sentries are posted night and day. Pickets patrol the camp and its neighborhood during the night in order to checkmate any thieves or marauders who might be tempted by hopes of easy plunder.

There are efficient officers appointed to take charge of different departments. Surgeon-Major Wyatt, of the Coldstream Guards, has charge of all the medical and hospital arrangements. An officer superintends all details connected with the ranges, targets, marksmen, and butts. A superintendent of police with four inspectors and over one hundred and fifty constables lend additional security to property and quietness.

There is a gigantic refreshment pavilion, divided into two classes. In the first a first-rate dinner or breakfast may be had for a moderate sum; in the second a fair and substantial meal can be obtained for a marvellously small amount. But many regiments prefer to be independent of outside messing, and appoint one or two of their members to cook for the rest by turns. There is a post-office, a savings bank wherein lucky and careful volunteers may invest the money prizes which fall to their lot, reading-rooms, and club tents. Not only this, but some tents have been converted into booths or stores, where almost any article necessary to a volunteer can be purchased. The streets formed by the tents—which, by the way, are pitched with mathematical precision and evenness—go by certain names, which are made clear to all the inhabitants of the camp and the visitors by boards on which the street's designation is clearly shown. Thus, "Windmill Street," formed almost exclusively of stores and shops, is the rendezvous of every careless or insufficiently-supplied volunteer. In fact, so well stored are the booths forming this tented street that a visitor is naturally led to believe that the traders expect their volunteer customers to arrive in camp in much the same condition with respect to clothing that they presented on their first entry into this world of sorrow. And for a volunteer in this primitive costume nothing would be easier than to procure a complete rig-out—commencing with a flower for the button-hole he proposes to procure further on, and gradually increasing his stock of apparel by a cigar, pair of spurs, studs, shirt, and boots, until he winds up with the unmentionable but indispensable pantaloons. These shops occupy the lower end of Windmill street; the other extremity is formed by private tents, the dwellings of officers or privates from the different regiments on the ground. Not only are the several open spaces and rows between the tents dignified by the names of popular and well-known streets, prominently exposed on boards and finger-posts, but the inhabitants of the tents forming such streets love to display on conspicuous placards the generally eccentric name bestowed on their dwellings. Some volunteers incline to romantic or seductive appellations, such as "The Bower of Bliss" or "Love's Retreat," in which case it will generally be found that the tents in question are inhabited by Sergeant Bliss or Private Love. But other volunteers lean to grandiose or pompous appellations, like "Emperor's Hall" and the "Star Chamber," while others again appear to delight in names such as "Readogoonavoooh Bungalow" and "Djeeehjarbhoy Pagoda," beside which the names of obscure Welsh villages and American men-of-war sound sweet and harmonious.

The refreshment pavilion is a really handsome structure made entirely of wood; it can be taken to pieces in half a day and put together again in twenty-four hours. It contains dining-rooms sufficiently large to hold 1,000 persons at a time, besides many rooms and offices. The kitchen department is far from being the least well-organized office in camp. Considering that the meeting lasts a fortnight only, it speaks well for the capabilities of this department that over eighty tons of ice are stored in convenient wells inside its precincts,

and that over three miles of piping are laid to convey beer from the cellars to the different taps. When off duty or away from the firing range, the volunteers and marksmen appear to enjoy themselves and to dispense unbounded hospitality toward the many friends and visitors who daily throng the camp. Towards the end of the meeting, public games, public and private balls, dinners, camp picnics, and night "confabulations" round gigantic bivouac fires, when both lady and gentlemen visitors accommodate themselves as best they may on chairs, footstools, beer kegs, spread out shawls, and upturned boxes, while discussing the day's shooting or the morrow's prospects, all tend to make the Wimbledon volunteer camp a popular and favorite resort. But it is well to understand that during the hours set apart for shooting, and indeed at all times, the strictest discipline is maintained. There is no restriction to proper amusement and relaxation within certain limits of time and place, but as a rule all volunteers assembled in the camp are bound to consider themselves amenable to the laws laid down by the association for the guidance of all taking part in the meeting. The fortnight spent by the volunteers in Wimbledon camp is the nearest approach to a real soldier's life which they enjoy during their career as citizen soldiers. Where so many men are firing at once in a very crowded enclosure, and at times under circumstances of much excitement, it is absolutely necessary that the most rigorous care and attention should be observed by all the officers in charge of firing parties and of the ranges and targets.

The instructions laid down are in fact most stringent, and hitherto in past years have had the effect of preventing all casualties and accelerating the business of the meeting. There is an officer in charge of each range. The competitors parade every morning in front of the tent of the officer in charge of the range at which they have to fire. He inspects them, and also the "register keepers" specially, to see that the latter are supplied with every requisite for the proper performance of their duties. The "register keepers," that is, the men who register each shot as it is signalled from the target, then march their men off to the proper ranges. During the day mounted orderlies ride round to the different ranges to collect the "registers," which are signed by the register keeper; and by the range officer, and which are then carried by the orderly to the statistical department, where the points made by each man are duly recorded and compared, the results of the day's shooting analysed, and the winners of the different prizes discovered. For the number of competitors for many prizes quite precludes the possibility of all firing by turns at the same range. For the Queen's prize, for instance, there are over 2,000 competitors, and it at once becomes evident that the result of the shooting, which is carried on at many ranges at the same time, can only be discovered when all the returns have been sent in and compared. With respect to the marking and scoring—which by the way is most admirably conducted, and signalled by telegraph—no discussions or disputes are permitted, nor any examination of targets either by the shooter or signalman allowed. The signal once made is irrevocably marked, and any volunteer attempting to question the decision arrived at would, by the rules of the meeting, be barred from further competition for the prize with regard to which the discussion had arisen. At former meetings, when the muzzle-loader was used, it had been customary for competitors, divided into squads—each squad at its particular target, and with its separate officer and register keeper—to fire alternately in order to give time for loading; but this year, as the breech-loader has come into general use, each marksman fires his allotted number of rounds, whether five or ten or fifteen, consecutively, and then makes way for a comrade, who also fires away his quota for the particular prize, or at the particular range at which the squad is contending. This arrangement is popular and saves very much time.

There are innumerable prizes to be contended for this year. Among the principal is the Elcho Challenge Shield, which is annually shot for by eight representative shots from Scotland, as many from England and from Ireland. The shield is now in the hands of the English riflemen; it has been held by the Scotch and the Irish, and has more than once changed hands. At the first contest for its possession Scotland sent a team of eight crack riflemen, among whom were a father and three sons.

This year for the first time a prize challenge cup with £100, offered by the Rajah of Kolapore, will be competed for by twenty representative shots from England, twenty from Canada, and twenty from each of the three Indian presidencies. So far the Canadians are the favorites in popular estimation, although the competition has not yet commenced. There is also the Prince of Wales prize of £100, to which is added £100 by the association, and which are divided into twenty prizes. The competition in this case is restricted to winners of the silver or bronze medals, and is contended for at the 200 yards, 500 yards, and 600 yards ranges, five shots at each range, with the *bona fide* Government long Snider rifle. Yesterday the contest for the Enfield extra prizes, consisting of articles offered for competition by tradesmen, was decided at the 200 yards range, five shots each, with the Snider rifle. Fifteen prizes were given, among which it will suffice to specify a £500 policy offered by an insurance company; a cigar cabinet, two boxes of best cigars, and three pounds of tobacco offered by an eminent tobacconist; a polished oak cask containing seven gallons of Highland whiskey; a Russia leather despatch box; a dozen "Sanspils" linen shirts; and a revolver in case, as specimens of what the remaining prizes were. There is also the Alexandra prize, or set of prizes, of the aggregate value of £1,075, divided into 177 prizes, which

are contended for at the 200, 500, and 600 yards ranges, five shots at each, also with the Snider.

Next Wednesday, the 12th, the yearly match between the House of Lords and the House of Commons will be fired. If I remember rightly, for the last three years this match, for which there is a challenge prize, has been won by the House of Lords. I think I may venture to say that it will astonish many an American to learn that the Marquis of Lorne, the husband of the Queen's daughter Princess Louise, will on this occasion be one of the representatives of the House of Commons.

There are hundreds of other prizes, some more important than any I have mentioned and many less so, to be shot for under various conditions as to range, rifle, and position. But I must reserve further remarks for another communication.

G. B.

LONDON, July 11, 1871.

HINTS FOR FRONTIER SERVICE—NO. I.

The following instructions and suggestions for troops serving in the Indian country were prepared by an old Army officer as the result of an actual experience of thirty years in our frontier service. They were published by General Reynolds, in General Orders No. 77, headquarters Department of Texas, with reference to the fact that so many of the officers now serving in the Indian country have not had handed down to them the usages of the old Army in Indian matters and in travelling over the great plains. We republish them now, when most of our Army are serving in the Indian country and are likely to have abundant occasion to make use of all their Indian lore. The length of the order compels us to divide it into two parts.

MARCHING AND ENCAMPING.

I. No soldier will leave a military post or station, on field service, without first having been carefully inspected by the commanding officer, or by some suitable person by him designated. The inspector will see that such soldier is provided with arms and equipments, serviceable in every particular; that he has the prescribed amount of ammunition; good shoes; a change of underclothing; blanket, haversack, canteen, knife, fork, spoon, tin cup, tin plate, towel, comb, and a piece of soap. The inspector will see that the horse of a cavalry soldier is in apparent good health and well shod; that the horse equipments are in good repair and well oiled; that there is a lariat at least twenty-four feet long, an iron picket pin, or, in lieu thereof, a side line; also a curry-comb and horse-brush. If an officer, whether of the line or staff, is to have charge of soldiers leaving a post or station for field service, or as escort, such officer must be present at this inspection, personally to know the condition of his men and animals before he starts. Means of transportation leaving a post or station with or without troops, to be absent in the field or on ordinary roads, should in like manner be critically inspected.

If the journey lies through a country infested with thieves or hostile Indians, each teamster and employee must be armed and supplied with ammunition. Each teamster must have a curry-comb, horse-brush, bucket, axe and extra helve, hand-axe or hatchet, and spade. In a train of three or more wagons there should be a pickaxe and two spades to every three wagons, with which to repair roads. With each of such trains there should be two or three scythes, complete, and scythe-stones; a hand-saw; two augers of suitable sizes; a monkey-wrench; one or two mortising chisels; a coil or less of lariat rope; one or two lanterns; a hand and shoeing hammer, wrought nails, male shoes and nails; extra linchpins, tongues, hounds and coupling poles; the timbers to be tied on the outside of wagon-beds. Also extra hames, collars, halters, single and double trees, and trace chains; some open links; saddler's awls; and a few buckskins. A teamster with an awl and a strip of buckskin can soon repair broken harness. There should be for service in a country infested with hostile Indians, a six-gallon water keg in good order and tight, hung under each wagon. Larger kegs cannot well be carried from where filled to the wagon by one man. If troops are to travel with a train, or with wagons, there should be enough more of these kegs to afford at least two quarts of water to each man, including teamsters and employees.

II. In ordinary marches the cavalry soldier should march on foot, leading his horse, every third hour. Of course all mounted officers marching with cavalry organizations will set the example of travelling on foot, when the cavalry soldier is required so to travel.

III. There should be a halt of ten minutes after the first fifty minutes of a day's journey, and of at least five minutes at the end of every subsequent hour.

IV. When animals receive grain forage and are in good order, a day's journey can be made without unsaddling cavalry horses or taking draught animals out of harness. When animals depend entirely on grazing, it will keep them up longer, especially if not in good flesh, to make, say, two-thirds of the journey or thereabout, and then turn out and graze, and rest until the heat of the day is past; then saddle, harness, and move on so as to arrive at camp by or before sunset. It is always better to have daylight to see the surroundings of the camping place, collect fuel, get water, etc. When grass is scarce or lacks nutriment, and horses and mules are thin in flesh and travel-worn, two halts a day should be made to enable them to graze, or they will give out and break down entirely.

V. If a party is small and liable to be attacked at night, it should do all its cooking in the daytime. Supper should be eaten before dark, water kegs filled, and bundles of fuel with which to cook breakfast tied under the wagons. The party should then move away from the water-hole or spring, and, after nightfall, move off the road, and camp in some valley or depression in the ground where the men, animals, and wagons will not be seen relieved by the sky, and where an enemy, if he

come, will be thus made visible. Each depression in the ground camped upon will doubtless have some run or ravine by which it is drained. In this, a gunshot distance from camp, three sentinels, if the size of the command will admit of it, should be posted—one to stand post, the others in turn to sleep near him. Indians creep up such hollows when they would surprise a camp; they might shoot one sentinel with arrows; they could rarely shoot three before alarm would be given. Under such circumstances a good sentinel will sit down near his comrades so that he can awaken them by a touch in case of need; will keep in the shadow, and depend in his vigilance at night as much upon his ears as his eyes. Of course there will be other sentinels posted if the command can afford them; and these in like manner should be posted by threes within the depression so as just to look over its rim, being in shadow and bringing against the sky any one who approaches. In a camp thus set for the night, there must be no loud talking, no fire, no light, no striking of flint and steel, no burning of matches. When it is determined upon before night that such a camp is to be made, the men with their knives (if there be no scythes along) should cut grass enough for the horses and mules for the night. This they bring in their blankets and stow it away in bundles in the wagons. By doing this, when danger of attack is impending, all the horses and mules can be tied to the wagons or to a line and be securely fed, while the men, not being embarrassed by loose or scattered animals, have nothing to do but fight any one who menaces the camp. It often occurs where horses and mules are picketed out that a single Indian will crawl among them, cut a lariat, and gradually crawl away, leading a horse or mule until out of range. He will then mount and ride slowly away until beyond ear-shot, and afterward double by circles of miles to catch views of the ground passed over by his own trail, that he may watch and count his pursuers as they slowly follow his tracks, step by step, himself unseen.

VI. In the Indian country a small escort should always precede the person escorted. On such occasions creeks or ravines to be crossed, or cañons or other dangerous places to be gone through, should be first carefully reconnoitred. After these are passed the escort will never move on without having the person escorted well up to it. If danger be imminent, two or more men will travel as an advance guard—some fifty or one hundred yards in front, and a like number in rear as rear guard. In broken ground, one man, at least, should march a hundred yards or more on each flank abreast of the advance guard, but always in sight of it.

VII. Arms should be carefully inspected by the officer in charge every night just before the men lie down to sleep. The carbine or musket of each soldier should be carefully loaded, the piece left at half cock and laid beside its owner on his blanket, muzzle toward his feet to prevent danger from accidental discharge, and also to be in position to be readily seized and aimed. If the man have a revolver, the inspector will see that it is not only loaded and capped, and that the cylinder revolves easily, but that the hammer is on the stop. When danger of an attack during the night is apprehended, the man will not be permitted to remove his pistol from his person, or his shoes from his feet. In the morning, without fail, the men, teamsters and all, will fall in quickly and completely armed, when called by signal or otherwise. This practice will accustom the men to seize their arms ready to fight the moment they spring from bed—even when awakened at any hour. When everything has been prepared for the march, the officer in charge, before a man leaves the ground, will have another careful inspection of the arms and the outfit generally, personally to know that each man is ready to fight at a moment's notice. He will see that the canteens and kegs are filled, if he be still near water; if not near water, this will be done under his own supervision at the next water on the route. Under no circumstances will teamsters' arms be stowed in wagons or feed boxes, or in ambulances under other things, but be kept strapped to the bows of the wagon, or stanchions of the ambulance, breech toward the owner, at half cock, ready for use in a moment. Let this be remembered. Many a life has been lost by forgetting it.

VIII. The person in charge of an escort, detachment, or train should, by previous inquiries, have learned as far as possible all about the road or country he is to pass over from day to day, to the end that if no fuel is to be found at his next camp or halting place, he may have a few fagots or "buffalo chips" (*bois de vache*) put on his wagons for cooking. Fires made of green wood make much smoke, which at nightfall settles along valleys and low places, and can be seen a long way off. Fires made of dry hard wood make but little smoke, which seldom settles or becomes visible, even when a norther or other sudden cold change in the weather is about to take place. The burning brands of wood left after cooking is done should at once be scattered and extinguished by shovelling dirt upon them, especially so at night when fire is no longer required, even though the camp is to remain for the night: first, that the fire may not be seen; second, that sudden gusts or gales of wind may not blow sparks into wagons, tents, or beds, or set the neighboring grass on fire; third, that the remaining unburned wood may be used next morning, or by yourself on your return trip, or by some needy traveller. Soldiers and teamsters have the bad habit, when about to leave a camp or halting place, of piling all remaining wood on the fires. Fires should be extinguished and the remaining brands and logs should be scattered. It takes but very little fuel, if carefully husbanded, to boil a kettle of water for coffee, bake bread, or fry a pan of meat. If possible, bread should be baked in the daytime at points where fuel is plenty. If properly made, it will last and be good for two or three days, especially in cold weather.

IX. In Texas especially, and on the plains generally, all rivers, streams, and dry beds of creeks are subject to very sudden and dangerous floods, sometimes from distant rains, when overhead the sky is clear and not a drop of rain has fallen. Therefore troops and trains should always cross one of these and then move on to ground certain to be above the reach of any freshet, before they encamp. This rule should never be forgotten.

THE PRUSSIAN OFFICER.

FROM an article on the Prussian officer in the London *Army and Navy Gazette* we take the following:

The connection of the officer with his men is very close professionally, yet very distant socially. He drills them, lectures to them, superintends their every action. During the winter months a selected officer lectures on the theory of war, topography, military history, etc. The voluntary attendance of the men at these lectures is very large. The officer is thus constantly proving to the men how thoroughly he is the master of his profession. Every regimental or departmental officer receives his pay monthly from the paymaster, with deductions for messing, tailors' and shoemakers' bills, widows' fund, band, etc. There is a regimental committee for nearly everything, even one to decide on any case of honor in which any officer of the regiment is concerned. He cannot fight a duel without their consent; their decision too is final. The social position of the Prussian officers differs with their corps. The guards and crack corps are aristocratic to a degree. In the line many are only gentlemen by virtue of their education and cloth; the latter exercises a magic charm. The uniform is rarely taken off, and plain clothes can be worn only by special leave. Throughout the service the highest principles of honor reign supreme. Blood alone can wipe out even a joking remark on the cloth. A misalliance contracted—and under this head comes marriage—one step lower down the social ladder, and the officer must instantly leave the service.

The majority of officers are married, and even those who are not are generally "engaged." But before an officer can marry he must prove the possession of competent means.

The majority of bachelor officers live in lodgings, but, with few exceptions, they dine together at a so-called "Offizier's Tisch," where a very eatable dinner is provided for a trifle, about 1s. The advantage of their thus being brought convivially together is shown by their strong "camaraderie." The majority have something besides their pay, which is about £40 for a lieutenant, £70 for a captain, and £120 for a colonel, but rarely much. With their numerous recent campaigns senior officers of young years are frequently met with. As regards leave of absence, each officer receives annually about six weeks, i. e., about a fortnight between the winter and spring drills, about three weeks in the middle of summer, between the spring drills and autumn manoeuvres, and about a fortnight between the autumn manoeuvres and winter drills—the "interregnum" between each season of the military year being double that period, thus half the establishment being away at once. An officer, if he wishes it, can, for some well-substantiated reason, have the whole annual leave at once, or even the accumulation of two and three years. The etiquette of the Prussian service is very stiff; officers must salute each other, though of different corps. They must rise and bow if an officer comes into the room, and remain standing until told to be seated, if he be senior to those present; if he be junior, even a "Fahrrich," all, colonels and generals, rise and return his salutation. They never seem to become intimate or familiar. A junior never addresses his superior but by his military title. However, the system works unquestionably well with them.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *World* has been interviewing Colonel James M. Morgan of South Carolina, who has been in the military service of the Khedive of Egypt for the last year. The colonel does not think much of the Khedive's army since he left it, and thinks that a small force of well-drilled European troops could scatter it with ease. Of his attempts to introduce Western civilization he tells the following story:

When the Viceroy returned from France he called his prime ministers together and said, "In order to have a great country we must have a legislating body," and he then made known his plans. Delegates were selected from various districts and informed they must be divided in opinion, that every measure should be debated, and the minister who called them together said, "Now, all who favor the government will stay on the right, those who oppose it will cross to the left, and those undecided will remain in the centre." No sooner was the division called than all the delegates made a rush for the right. There was no opposition or no medium party. "This won't do," said the minister; "there must be an opposition," and he called to him an old sheik named Ibrahim and said, "You must lead the opposition." "What is it?" said Ibrahim. "Well, when the government introduces a law you must protest and argue against it." "Hum," said the sheik; "then if the Khedive says he wants so-and-so, I am to say, No, you shan't have it." "Yes," said the minister. A jovial smile lighted up the tanned leather face of old Ibrahim; he shook his head and said, "None for Sheik Ibrahim; too much bastinado." After a time, by liberal bribery, an opposition was established. One day when the minister, Hassam Bey, was absent, one of the opposition violently opposed a measure of the Khedive's. A government member from Pama jumped up and moved that the opposition member be bastinadoed for treasonable conduct. The motion was carried, and the recusant Egyptian was knocked down and bastinadoed on the floor of the House. That was the last session of the Egyptian Corps Legislatif.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at David's Island, N. Y. H., on Monday, July 17, 1871. Detail for the court: Captain John F. Ritter, Eighth Infantry; Captain J. J. Van Horn, Eighth Infantry; Captain A. T. Smith, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles Porter, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant A. W. Corlies, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant F. A. Whitney, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. H. McMinn, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles H. Bailey, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Edward Lynch, Eighth Infantry. First Lieutenant J. W. Powell, Eighth Infantry, judge-advocate.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

RIFLE PRACTICE—NO. II.*

ARMORY DRILL.

THE main drill in rifle practice for the National Guard must of necessity take place in armories or drill-rooms. Before commencing these drills, therefore, it is recommended that the instructor explain by figures upon a blackboard the course taken by a bullet in its flight, and the effect of raising the sights in elevating the muzzle and increasing the range of the rifle as heretofore shown. They can also in this way give instructions as to the different kinds of sighting whereby they can graduate their range to some 250 yards, etc., as follows:

I. *Fine Sight*.—When the point of the forward sight is just seen through the notch of the breech sight, it directs to shoot low.

II. *Full Sight*.—When the whole of the wedge-shaped portion of the front sight is displayed through the notch on the breech sight, it directs to shoot high.

III. *Half Sight*.—when but half the fore sight is seen—is the kind of sight that should generally be adopted by beginners.

It should be impressed upon the men that the wedge-shaped part of the front sight is all that should appear through the breech sight, as they will be much more apt to shoot too much of this than too little, as shown generally by all poor shots shooting high.

The usual way to demonstrate this instruction is to balance a rifle across a bag of sand, and let each man aim it in turn at a mark across the room, the instructor calling his attention to the increased elevation given by raising the breech sight, or showing too much of the forward sight and the effect of any errors.

AIMING DRILL.

For this purpose a series of black bull's-eyes the size of a silver quarter dollar, on a white centre about an inch and a half in diameter, should be painted upon the armory wall (red and white notary seals form a good substitute). These should be elevated three feet from the floor and twenty inches apart, and placed where there is good light not only upon the targets, but at the firing point, so that the men can see both sights without being dazzled. The lights at the firing point had better be behind than in front of the men, and those over the targets be shaded if possible.

Care should also be taken that the pieces are in good order and fire off easily. Armors as a class are generally satisfied if the pieces look well, and do not as a rule trouble themselves about the locks, nipples, and other mechanical portions of a gun, except about inspection time, and a little personal examination of this point will surprise most officers. It will be likewise a good plan to have the triggers "eased up" a little. A military rifle should require a pull of not less than three pounds; but when, as in many instances, particularly in new guns, they run up to ten, twelve, or even eighteen pounds, it takes an experienced hand to shoot well with them. Such of the new Remingtons as have been used by the author, although wonderfully well sighted and carrying a ball with almost the precision of a sporting rifle, yet required a most undue expenditure of strength to start the trigger.

For this drill the men had better be divided in squads of twelve until they become somewhat proficient; more than twenty-five or thirty cannot be properly instructed by a single officer. They should be formed in single rank, taking plenty of elbow room, and be placed at first about twenty feet from the marks to be aimed at (the distance being gradually increased, according to the light and the size of the room), and "dressed" so that each man shall be opposite a target. It will be found that this practice is calculated to strengthen the sight, and after a time the men will easily discern the sights at double the distance. The practice should occasionally be with bayonets fixed and with an exchange of pieces.

Aiming drill is divided into—

I. *Position Drill*, which is simply to exercise the muscles and teach the proper method of holding the piece; and

II. *Aiming Drill*, which, in addition to exercising the muscles, is to teach steadiness and that uniform, instantaneous action of hand and eye which constitutes marksmanship.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH'S EXCURSION.—This popular and favorite command of the Second division, Colonel David E. Austen, has again made a social conquest and added new laurels to the many it has already gathered. It has again vindicated its reputation as a well-drilled and disciplined National Guard organization. On the afternoon of the 19th inst. the battalion assembled at its armory, Brooklyn, E. D., some 250 strong, and shortly afterward, headed by the full band and drum corps, marched to the foot of South Sixth street, and there embarked on a small steamer and was conveyed to the steamer *Mary Powell*, on the North river, the regular passage-boat for Poughkeepsie, etc. The members were in full-dress uniform, and, despite the unfavorable weather, were in the best of spirits and full of pleasant anticipations, which, as the sequel proved, were more than realized. The delight of the trip up the grand old Hudson was somewhat

marred by the heavy atmosphere and the hazy appearance of the banks, caused by the rain and still cloudy sky. The members, however, enjoyed themselves in singing songs, listening to the good music of the band, and laughing merrily at the doings of the humorous souls always abundant in every organization on these and other occasions. The steamer meanwhile sped on, making the usual landings at West Point, Cornwall, and Newburgh. At the latter place the regiment was saluted with a complimentary salvo of artillery fired by a detachment of the Nineteenth Infantry, and much enthusiasm was exhibited by the residents gathered on the pier and hill-tops, who on the part of Dutchess bid welcome to the soldiers of Kings. Finally, at 8 P. M., the command disembarked at Poughkeepsie, and was received with the greatest display and enthusiasm on all sides; in fact, as the boys inelegantly announced, it was "red hot;" and what could be more expressive? The Twenty-first Infantry, or a detachment thereof, Colonel James Smith, received the visitors in good style, and escorted them up Main and through other adjacent streets of the city, finally halting at the regimental armory of the Twenty-first Infantry. The streets were filled with people, houses illuminated, and as for fireworks, there seemed no end of them. The residents too were "full of cheer," and these loud compliments to the troops betokened that the National Guard is appreciated in the smaller as well as in the large cities. The volunteer services of the State troops deserve such recognition from the people. It serves as an encouragement to them in the faithful performance of their duties. The troops having stacked arms at the armory were escorted to Collingwood Opera House, where a large number of citizens had gathered, including the Mayor and city officials. The galleries were more than filled with ladies and gentlemen; and the band of the Twenty-first Infantry, stationed on the stage, rendered some good music as the troops entered and during the collation, which latter had been prepared for the visitors and occupied tables in the centre of the house. The Forty-seventh was duly welcomed by Mayor Eastman and others of the city council, and during and after the disposal of the viands many speeches were made, Colonel Austen meanwhile, in a happy style, responding to the welcome of his command to the city. Regular toasts followed, the "First division National Guard" receiving a telling response from Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve of the Twelfth Infantry, in which he spoke in eloquent terms of the National Guard and the First division, particularly during the recent riot in New York city. Major Rogers of the Forty-seventh responded to the "City of Brooklyn" in his usual terse style, and others followed appropriately. In happy conclusion, Miss Julia Alexander, one of the vocal favorites of Poughkeepsie, sang most excellently America's national air, which was loudly encored, the whole assemblage joining in as with one voice, making the hall resound. The members then sought their headquarters, the Morgan House, and retired, the hour being late and the weather unfavorable for midnight perambulation. The following morning the members enjoyed themselves variously, the main portion being escorted in carriages to all the prominent sights of the city and vicinity, some even invading the sacred precincts of Vassar, with the natural curiosity of sight-seers. Thus the forenoon was spent most pleasantly, the weather, contrary to expectations on the evening previous, being exceedingly fair. About 2 P. M. the Forty-seventh and Twenty-first again assembled, and proceeded by a circuitous route to Eastman's park, where a passing review to President Grant and afterward to Mayor Eastman took place. The President was merely passing through the city on his way to New York, and was persuaded, during the few minutes while awaiting the train, to receive the compliment of a marching salute. Both these ceremonies were very well performed, the Forty-seventh never looking better, the alignments perfect, and ranks particularly well closed. Much enthusiasm was shown during the presence of General Grant, who, in conversation with Colonel Austen, paid high tribute to the fine appearance of the troops. This over, the two battalions marched to their respective quarters for supper; after which the command was escorted to a special train awaiting, and left for home amid the enthusiastic cheers of the populace assembled and the members of the gallant Twenty-first. There was one fact worthy of special comment on this trip of the Forty-seventh, and that was that all shared alike, officers, guests, and enlisted men; in fact, the men were the first served on all occasions, thereby giving general satisfaction to all concerned. This is the only proper rule to adopt on these occasions, but we are sorry to say that too frequently it is not followed. Poughkeepsie cannot be too highly praised for its hospitable treatment of the Brooklyn troops, and we trust the day is not far when "Our Own" will be able to reciprocate in some way.

The Forty-seventh on arriving in New York were received by the Twelfth Infantry (consolidated to six commands of sixteen files), Colonel Ward commanding, and escorted from the depot to Grand street ferry. At the depot a number of the members of the Forty-seventh regiment who did not attend the excursion met their comrades and increased the ranks of the regiment to eight commands of twelve files. The Twelfth made a very fine appearance, and the whole was a very handsome display. This kind action of the Twelfth cannot be too well appreciated by the Forty-seventh, and the cordial feelings of both commands at the separation at the ferry was expressive of future and final friendship. The excursion was

one of the most successful the regiment ever made, and was marred only by a carriage accident to several of the guests, who were slightly injured thereby.

EXCURSION OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.—This regiment visited Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, returning on Thursday afternoon last. The regiment left its armory on Tuesday at 3:30 P. M. in full dress and marching order, numbering, all told, 412 men, having an equalization of ten commands of twelve files, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. D. Wolcott, Colonel Harry Rockafellar having been prevented from accompanying the regiment by family affliction. This fact was particularly distressing to the entire command, the colonel having returned from Europe on Saturday last to accompany his regiment on this long contemplated trip. The regiment—headed by a fine corps of veterans, Colonel Martin commanding, and excellent band of forty pieces, under the leadership of Mr. Ebens, in new and handsome uniforms of sky-blue—presented a very attractive appearance, and created no little enthusiasm as it proceeded down Broadway. Among the guests were Messrs. Gurney, Bulkley, and Martine of the "Old Guard," Messrs. McKenney and Beardsley, and some six representatives of the New York press, including the irrepressible Keegan. The American Guard is a favorite organization of the division, and few have maintained so perfect a record in the past or have so auspicious a prospect for the future. There were times when the Seventy-first, like the majority of other regiments of the National Guard, presented exceedingly slim numbers; but by the consolidation of the Thirty-seventh with it, and the employment of progressive recruiting measures, the command has gradually been strengthened until it now ranks third in numbers among the regiments of the First division, if not of the entire National Guard.

Such an excursion as the Seventy-first projected and most perfectly carried into effect is no small undertaking. Only those who have "been in the business" can estimate the real hard work required to complete arrangements; in fact, it is almost equal to the preparation of a regiment in time of war. The regiment at the hour mentioned left its armory and proceeded, via Fifth avenue and Broadway, to the foot of Watts street, N. R., and there embarked on board the steamer *City of Lawrence*, Captain H. W. Ladd. On its way through Fifth avenue it was photographed in column of companies by Messrs. Gurney & Son. The embarkation was witnessed by an immense concourse of the regiment's friends, and the steamer glided out into the stream amid loud huzzas. The journey to Newport was marked by the usual characteristics of the gatherings of the Seventy-first, happy, yet orderly withal, the members employing every conceivable means to keep all on board awake. The officers of the boat, including Mr. Walter F. Parker, chief clerk, and Mr. Lawless, steward, were particularly attentive, and used every endeavor to further the interests of all. Accommodations for over 500 men were provided, and the utmost satisfaction seemed to prevail throughout the entire command, a fact which does not invariably follow on these excursion trips. The *City of Lawrence* reached Newport about 4 A. M., at which hour reveille awoke all who had been fortunate enough to secure a few hours' sleep. The early morn opened brightly, but soon after threatening clouds gathered, and the rain, which seems inevitably to follow every movement of the First brigade, came down. It was the intention to have taken Governor Hoffman (who is an honorary member of the regiment) on board at Newport, but it seems the Governor had made previous arrangements, and found it impossible to join the excursion.

No military demonstration was made at Newport, the hour being early and the regiment having no time to lose before starting for Providence. A short time previous to the boat leaving Newport Colonel Eddy and Captain White, of the Providence committee, came on board and welcomed the regiment in behalf of the committee. At 8:30 A. M. the *City of Lawrence* steamed toward Providence, at which place it arrived at 11 A. M. As the boat approached the pier the regiment was greeted by cheers from an immense concourse, and a salvo of artillery from a section of the Marine Artillery. The reception was most enthusiastic, and the citizen committee had their arrangements most complete. The streets along the line of march were filled with people, and the decorations of the streets were abundant, among which we observed the old friendship bunting, "Nine miles to the Junction." The reception committee was composed of Adjutant-General Macran, General C. C. Van Zandt, Colonel Henry Lippitt, Colonel A. C. Eddy, and Captain A. H. White. The military parade was participated in by the First Light Infantry, the United Train of Artillery, the Providence Horse Guards, and a section of the Tower Light Battery of Pawtucket, who assembled in Exchange place at 10:15 o'clock and took their position under direction of General William R. Walker and his staff. The United Train of Artillery paraded as a battalion of four companies, one company wearing its new uniform. The officers of the Marine Artillery were mounted and appeared with the Horse Guards. The Governor and staff, Quartermaster-General Flagg, General Daniels and staff, formed part of the procession.

On Wednesday morning the regiment proceeded to Rocky Point for a clam-bake. It was a charming morning, and thousands of spectators thronged the streets and loudly cheered the visitors. Unfortunately, soon after the arrival at the Point the rain began to pour, but nevertheless the regiment remained until after nightfall, the New Yorkers and

* Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1871, by W. C. & F. P. Church, in the office of the Librarian, Washington, D. C.

their friends demolishing meantime, three hundred bushels of clams and a couple of thousand pounds of fish. It was a splendid display of appetites. About two thousand persons joined in the clam-bake, and the hotel grounds were thronged with people. Fireworks were displayed in the evening, and a brilliant ball followed, the Seventy-first at its close re-embarking for New York, arriving home Thursday about 6 P. M., being received by the Seventh Infantry.

RECEPTION OF THE ALBANY SQUADRON.—Arrangements have been made to give a first-class reception to this cavalry squadron attached to the Ninth brigade, Albany, which organization expects to visit this city on the 14th of August. The squadron is commanded by Major Schwarzman, numbers over 100 members, all having handsome hussar uniforms, and is generally in most excellent condition as a cavalry command. The squadron will leave Albany on the evening of the 13th and arrive in this city on the 14th, when it will be received by the First and Third regiments of cavalry, Fifth Infantry, and Captain Klein's separate troop. The commandants and field officers of the above organizations held a meeting last week and commenced making the arrangements. The several New York organizations will conduct their guests to the foot of Eighth street, East river, when all will embark for Bellevue Garden, where the Albanians will indulge in target practice, dancing, etc. The New Yorkers will do their best to make every matter pleasant as possible for their guests, and endeavor to make them remember the 14th day of August, 1871, for many years to come.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The commandant expresses in orders to the officers and members of the regiment "his entire satisfaction with the manner in which their important duties were performed on the 12th instant. The admirable steadiness exhibited during the extraordinary events of that day proves the value of drill and discipline to a military organization. To be thoroughly competent, and always ready to aid the civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order, should be the ambition and aim of every officer and member of this regiment."

NINTH BRIGADE.—A General Court-martial for the trial of Sergeant John Dowd, of Company B, Twenty-fifth regiment, and such other parties as may be brought before said court, has been ordered to assemble at brigade headquarters, Albany, August 3. Brevet Major C. E. Davis, Captain D. A. Teller, and Captain George Krank will constitute the court, of which Brevet Major C. E. Davis will be president, and Captain John Gould, aide-de-camp, Ninth brigade, judge-advocate.

THE TWENTY-SECOND IN THE FIGHT.—The following official report of this command, necessarily crowded out of last issue, throws additional light on the action of the troops on the 12th instant:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY N. G.,
NEW YORK, JULY 12, 1871 (Midnight).

Colonel W. H. Chesbrough, Chief of Staff, First division.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report as follows: The regiment under my command, in pursuance of Special Orders from Division Headquarters, assembled at the armory, in Fourteenth street, this morning at 7 o'clock. Shortly after 7, line was formed, arms stacked, a guard established, and the men held strictly within the armory while awaiting further orders.

About noon several parties of fifty or more men each passed the armory, using insulting and threatening language and gestures. I caused the men to be kept as much as possible from the doors, windows, and front of the armory.

On receiving field order from division headquarters, dated July 12, 1871, directing me to proceed with my command to Twenty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, to act as guard to the procession to form there under the command of General Varian, about 1:15 o'clock P. M., I caused the regiment to fall in and take arms, and distributed ammunition, about twenty rounds to each man. In compliance with orders from division headquarters, previously received I had not up to this time issued any ammunition. Leaving a guard at the armory of 2 commissioned officers and 36 enlisted men, we then marched immediately and with all possible expedition to Twenty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. After having ascertained that General Varian was not yet on the ground, and having advised with Inspector Jamieson, who was present with a considerable body of Metropolitan Police, I established the regiment in column of fours, on the western side of Eighth avenue, right resting on Twenty-eighth street. General Varian arrived on the ground shortly after and continued the regiment in about the same position above described. Acting under his orders, I then gave the order to load with ball cartridge, which was executed. The side streets, the sidewalks of Eighth avenue, the doors, windows and roofs of the houses on either side of the avenue were crowded with people, among whom were many women and children. No assault whatever was made upon the regiment, although offensive demonstrations were continually occurring in the crowd, but the offending individuals were promptly disposed of by the police, who were engaged in a series of constantly recurring skirmishes up to the time the procession started, and, in fact, until the column was finally dismissed in Third avenue.

When the procession was ready to move, the regiment was posted by General Varian on its right flank in column of fours, head of column about Twenty-eighth street. My instructions from General Varian were to guard the right flank of the procession, and not to fire until I received orders from him. Under these instructions, I gave my officers and men strict injunctions not to fire until they got the word of command from me.

Our position on the right of the procession was maintained during the march, excepting that at about Twenty-third street, the left flank of the rear of the procession being wholly uncovered, Captain W. C. Besson, with one company, was sent to fill this vacancy, marching in column of fours in rear of the Ninth regiment, and one company, under Lieutenant Terhune, was directed to march, company front, in rear of the procession, the remaining companies being still sufficient to cover the right flank of the procession. During the march from Twenty-eighth or Twenty-ninth streets to the middle of the block between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, the column was frequently assailed by men firing pistols, bottles, bricks, stones, and other missiles from the houses and roofs on either side. At least a dozen men of this regiment were struck by bottles, bricks, or stones, several receiving slight flesh wounds but no serious injuries.

At Twenty-fourth street there was considerable firing, in which the Eighty-fourth regiment, acting as guard to the left flank of the procession, took part. The head of our column was at that time a little in advance of the southwest corner of Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. The Eighty-fourth regiment, or that portion of it, at least, opposite the head of our column, fell back, together with the men of the procession, in some confusion to our column, and for a few minutes the avenue, from our column easterly to Twenty-fourth street and for some distance beyond, was entirely cleared. This, however, was soon rectified, and the Ninth regiment was substituted for the Eighty-fourth. The men of this command, under the faithful and constant supervision of their officers, stood firm, maintained their position in column, and did not fire a single shot.

There was no assault of any consequence, as far as I know, made

upon the column during the rest of the march. The column marched this regiment continuing as a guard, seven companies on the right flank of the procession, one company on the left flank, and one in the rear as above mentioned—through Eighth avenue, Twenty-third street, Fifth avenue, Fourteenth street, Fourth avenue to the intersection of Third and Fourth avenues. At this last point the procession which we guarded dispersed, and by order of General Varian this regiment cleared the avenues from Eighth street to the intersection of Third and Fourth avenues and down to Fourth street, and then formed in double lines across the avenue at Fourth street, facing south. In this vicinity large crowds were assembled both in front of the regiment and in the side streets. No demonstration of any serious nature was made, however, in my front or vicinity, although the detective police near us made a considerable number of arrests, and particularly along Fourth avenue took a large number of pistols and other weapons from men in the crowd on our flank.

A little before six o'clock P. M. we were relieved by the Sixth regiment, Colonel Sterry, and by direction of General Varian proceeded to our armory to await further orders. Arriving at the armory I caused an inspection of arms to be made. During the evening I have permitted a few members to be absent for about an hour at a time for the purpose of visiting their families in cases of sickness or where there appeared to be urgent reasons, but no more than five or six men have been absent from any one company at any one time.

The regiment is now held at the armory for further orders. Present, 29 officers and 378 enlisted men; total, 407. The drum corps, but not the band, has been with the command during the day. I would respectfully call attention to the gallant conduct of Surgeon Rodenstein and Assistant Surgeon Roberts of my staff, who at the time of the affair at Twenty-fourth street, and while the firing was still going on, went to the assistance of the wounded in Twenty-fourth street, and assisted in removing the wounded policemen and others to a neighboring druggists.

I desire also to speak in the highest terms of the gallant conduct and valuable services of the detachments of police in my front and on my flank.

JOSHUA PORTER,
Colonel Twenty-second Infantry N. G., commanding.
HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY,
NEW YORK, JULY 13, 1871 (4 o'clock P. M.).

Colonel W. H. Chesbrough, Chief of Staff, First division.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the regiment remained at the armory during the night of the 12th inst. About half-past 6 or 7 o'clock this A. M. I received a field order, dated July 13, 1871, directing me to proceed with my command to Elm Park and relieve the Seventy-first regiment.

As breakfast had not been prepared, I sent Lieutenant Heath of my staff in advance, with instructions to have rations ready at some convenient point on the route. He procured such refreshments as he could at Forty-second street, where we delayed about fifteen minutes. We went by Sixth avenue cars to Forty-second street, and thence by Eighth avenue cars to Elm Park, arriving there about 9 o'clock A. M., whereupon I established a guard and stacked arms. The Seventy-first regiment had left previous to our arrival. We found the laborers on the Eighth avenue and Boulevard quietly at work, and saw no indications of a disturbance or any unusual excitement.

At about noon I received a telegram from division headquarters directing me to proceed with the regiment to our armory and dismiss. We marched through Central Park and down Fifth avenue to the armory, and there dismissed at about half-past 2 o'clock P. M.

I took occasion in my report of yesterday to allude to the good conduct of the surgeons attached to my staff. I deem it my duty to the officers and men under my command to commend in the highest terms their patience, forbearance, coolness, steadiness, and prompt, willing, and exact obedience to orders, under insults, provocations, and assaults most trying and aggravating. I have no hesitation in saying that every officer and soldier I had the honor to command, had the occasion offered, would have behaved with the same gallantry as the officers whom I have especially mentioned. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA PORTER,
Colonel Twenty-second regiment N. G., commanding.

JUSTICE TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.—While in many instances the New York daily press have lavished commendation instead of praise on the conduct of the troops on Wednesday of last week, we nevertheless deem their action as a whole worthy of the utmost commendation on the part of every citizen. We therefore hail with corresponding gratification the following article under the above caption taken from the Jersey City Times:

The lessons afforded by the perils through which we so happily passed on Wednesday last should not be forgotten. Among these lessons none are more deserving of intelligent consideration than that of fostering, aiding, encouraging, and sustaining our National Guard. In a painful crisis it was called, and in this painful crisis it was not found wanting. The summons to arms was answered with an enthusiasm and readiness which challenged the respect and admiration of our people. Devotion to duty should ever distinguish the ideal soldier. That this devotion was manifested by the members of our National Guard none will deny who visited our Fourth regiment at the city armory, the Second regiment of Newark at the depot, and Lieutenant Ellers's section of artillery in Prospect street, at any hour on Wednesday. Not without some personal sacrifice did these young men leave their business that day to stand shoulder to shoulder for law and order. Unfortunately the enthusiasm awakened by such patriotic conduct is too short lived. We fail to remember that the young men enrolled in our National Guard are offered but little encouragement to submit to the exactions involved in a military training. Subjected to heavy expense to maintain their organization, yielding many leisure nights the year round in acquiring proficiency in drill, voluntarily sinking much of their native independence as individuals to meet the demands of discipline, are they not justly and fairly entitled to grateful and appreciative recognition? Every citizen in the State owes the commonwealth military duty, yet how few pay this debt. The larger portion of our arms-bearing population have no inclination for military service. Absolute safety for the people would be certain if every citizen not physically disqualified were a soldier. Of this we have a telling illustration in Prussia and in Switzerland. A nation of citizen soldiers is invincible. In times of profound peace a disposition is exhibited to decry those who engage in military duty. A change in public sentiment is needed in this respect. We owe our militia a warmer regard.

NEW JERSEY IN THE ORANGE RIOT.—The firm stand taken by New Jersey and its Governor receives the hearty approval of every true American citizen of this land. The National Guard of New Jersey was prepared for any emergency, but the prompt action of Governor Randolph prevented any serious conflict or loss of life, as in the city of New York. Governor Randolph, in his speech at a serenade recently offered in his honor, says:

While during the recent troubles complete military preparation was made to promptly and efficiently sustain the civil power in case of need, and while the military power would have certainly been exercised to have protected, at any cost, the humblest citizen, let me say to you that know me best, that my greatest satisfaction tonight is found in the fact that no serious use of the military force was found necessary, so great was found to be the noble forbearance, patience, and Christian toleration of our people of all religions and political creeds. The military force was on that occasion, as I trust it ever may be, in full subordination to the civil power, assisting, not controlling it; sustaining liberty by upholding law.

The Brooklyn Union, in an article on the volunteer militia in which it advises a reorganization of the militia system under State or national auspices, or the formation of a skeleton paid volunteer organization, which in times of peril or war might be built up, etc., concludes as follows:

The service of the militia has been exceedingly conspicuous in the great city of New York, which without it would unquestionably have been given over to the terrors and horrors of mob rule for an indefinite period. Other cities should profit by the example, and effect a good volunteer system. To this end our own citizens are operating with commendable energy and with great success. The military movement here seemed to be spontaneous, and was doubtless of national and patriotic impulse. Events are showing that it is of excellent practical advantage. The school of the soldier is a good one for the physique, and the ability to bear and use arms becomes the citizen.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—On the evening of the 19th inst. a number of the officers and members of the Thirty-second regiment formed an organization to be known as the "Major Fred. J. Karcher's Light Guard," having for its object target practice.... The first annual

excursion of Company H, Twelfth Infantry, Captain Jones, will take place on the 18th prox. at Dudley's Grove.... Company D, Sixth Infantry, Captain Fred. Schoen, will hold its eighth annual target excursion or summer night's festival on August 7 at Landmann's Cremorne Garden, Seventy-second street and Third avenue.

....The best and most respectable portion of the daily press quote and support the views of the JOURNAL as expressed in its recent issues on the riotous disturbance in the city. The New York Herald in its military "Chit-chat" says: "It is to be hoped, now that the various regiments have had a little taste of the rough experience even a non-paid militiaman has to go through once in a while, whether he likes it or not, that the lessons of the past week will not be entirely thrown away. The National Guard as a whole is well worthy of all the praise General Shaler lavishes upon it in his official report of the riot; but there are not a few of the regiments who need to turn over a new leaf in discipline if they desire to be well prepared to cope in the future with a mob of murderous rioters or any other kind of public enemy who dares to defy law, order, and authority. In the first place, a careful weeding out of incompetent officers should be the first self-imposed task of every command which is unfortunate enough to be at present hampered with them; and secondly, a greater degree of respect and obedience for the properly constituted officers should be infused into the men."....

The annual target excursion and festival of Company D, Fifth Infantry, Captain H. Hamann, will occur on the 14th prox. at Lion Park, One Hundred and Tenth street and Eighth avenue.... Among the incidents of the Forty-seventh's Fougke-epic excursion was the reputation one of its members gained for eating. No one could compete with him in the matter of a "good square appetite." He was in fact at it early and late, and at one meal, it is reliably reported, he consumed the contents of fourteen plates, and then, like Oliver Twist, cried for more.... Previous to and during the riot in New York the Commander-in-Chief had the valuable aid and advice of Inspector-General McQuade, whose official services on the occasion cannot be too highly valued. General McQuade has the experience of a veteran soldier, and as such enjoys the confidence of those of the Governor's staff who have failed to acquire like experience in the field....

The New York Evening Mail, in quoting the latter portion of the JOURNAL's article relative to discipline in the National Guard, says: "The suggestion which is inevitable from this paragraph will, we trust, be improved and acted on by those of our city regiments who come short of the high standard of discipline and drill attained by such corps as the Seventh, the Seventy-first, the Twenty-second, and one or two other 'crack' regiments.".... The Twenty-third Infantry recently had printed in pamphlet form the sermons of Dr. Seaver, its chaplain, delivered to the regiment last winter. This is very opportune for those members who wish pleasant and moral summer reading, and is particularly useful for those who attended the services, but failed to remember the text....

....Reports from Pittsburgh, Pa., state that the "Heath Zouaves" returned home after the competitive trial at Cincinnati, and went into camp, afterward disbanding to a certain extent, a portion going into another organization. This "champion" movement has about h d its run, and the sooner these companies attend to the logic of the laws and tactics governing military organizations, the better it will be for themselves and the interest of the National Guard.... The following from the Providence Press is the latest movement to insure discipline—of the tongue at least: "We understand that Colonel David Duncan offers a reward of one hundred dollars to each member of the Marine Artillery who abstains entirely from profanity during his (the colonel's) absence, which will probably be about six months.".... The following paper was picked up in the back yard of a house in Eighth avenue on Wednesday of last week. We are divided in opinion as to whether it is intended as a memorandum for an official report or an extract from Shakespeare. The initials "J. F." which we find on the paper would certainly suggest Jack Falstaff: "Why, thou owest heaven a death." "Thou due yet; I would be loth to pay him before his day." "Why need I be so forward with him that calls not on me?" "Though I should 'scape scot-free at London (Long Branch), I fear the shot here; here's no scoring but upon the pate." "I am as hot as molten lead, and as heavy too; heaven keep hot lead out of me! I need have no more weight than mine own bowels." "Turk Gregory never did such deeds in arms as I have done this day." "I like not such grinning honor as you dead men have; give me life, which if I can save, so; if not, honor comes unlooked for, and there's an end." "Exit over the fence." "The better part of valor is discretion, in which I have saved my life."....

A complete and comprehensive militia bill for the District of Columbia has passed the House of Delegates, and to its second reading in the Council. A large number of volunteer companies have been organized during the past three months, some of which are armed and uniformed for drilling.... A preliminary meeting of ward delegates was held at No. 373 Canal street on the evening of the 25th inst. for the purpose of taking steps toward organizing new Irish militia regiments. It is determined to have a mass meeting before long upon this subject.... The Ninth regiment propose giving, shortly, a grand promenade concert at the Grand Opera House in aid of the widows and orphans of the gallant dead, Sergeant Wyatt and Private Paige and Pryor. The proposed encampment at Long Branch has been abandoned.... At the last meeting of the Common Council of Newark, N. J., a resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a committee to advise with the military authorities on the subject of an armory or armories.... The Cavalry Squadron of the Ninth Brigade, in Albany, under the command of Brevet Major George Schwarzman, will make an excursion to this city August 14. The squadron will appear in its new hussar uniform.... We advise the National Guard to read, especially this week, the JOURNAL's correspondence from England. It is devoted to a very complete and interesting account of the volunteer target shooting meeting at Wimbledon. The National Guard can get many hints from it.... We learn that the Ninth regiment is now negotiating for an equipment of 800 Remington breech-loaders. The present difficulty slightly relates to calibre, the Remingtons in stock being calculated for European use, and consequently of 43 calibre; but we have excellent reason for believing that the Government calibre (now 50) will within a short time be conformed to that which experience has shown to be the best. Taking target precision and trajectory together, the French 43 millimetres is the calibre which States and nation will alike come to. We take this occasion to urge upon the Commander-in-Chief a prompt decision in the matter of breech-loaders. Other States are, to our knowledge, waiting for the decision of New York.

OUT-OF-TOWN ITEMS.

MARSHACRETS.—The Roxbury City Guard (Company D, First Infantry M. V. M.), one of the oldest organizations in our militia (dating back to 1784), has recently inaugurated a movement which will no doubt add to its already well earned popularity, and also serve to increase its ranks. Its past and "fine" members comprise the best citizens in the Highland District of Boston, and they not only take pride in the name, but interest themselves in every way in advancing the interests of the Guard. The company has one of the very best armories in the State, and the social gatherings under its auspices are attended by the elite of the city. Although belonging to the First regiment, it is looked upon in Roxbury (now Boston Highlands), and always will be, as the "Old Roxbury City Guard," and, in a measure, as an independent organization, the pride of our citizens, and the pet company of the ladies. To show the citizens of the Highlands the excellent condition of the company, its popular commander, Captain Isaac P. Gragg, has instituted a series of evening parades, the first of which occurred on the evening of the 19th inst. To aid him in his undertaking, the captain has appointed an "honorary" staff which, when complete, will consist of eight members. This staff is very handsomely uniformed, similar to that of the company, but richly ornamented with gold braid, and, in lieu of the bearskin shako, a very ornamental chapeau. The organization paraded as a battalion of two companies, accompanied by the American Brass Band, and commanded by Captain Gragg, with the following members of its staff: Adjutant S. W. Dewey, Jr., Quartermaster Buford, Sergeant Major Sidney Williams. The members appeared in their neat uniform, gray coats, white trousers, white cross-belts, and bearskin shakos, and, although the number in the ranks was not as large as was anticipated, owing to the threatening appearance of the clouds, the battalion made a fine exhibition. After a short march the command was reviewed on Eliot square by the past members, among whom we observed a few with empty sleeves, for during our "late unpleasantness" the "Roxbury City Guard" alone furnished 140 soldiers, many of whom attained high rank in the service. After dress parade the past members were escorted to the armory, where a meeting, at which Brigadier-General Burrill (past commander) presided, was held for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the coming anniversary of the corps, which occurs next month. The meeting over, the company gave an exhibition drill, which was witnessed by several military gentlemen, who were loud in their praise of this excellent command. We trust that Captain Gragg will repeat the parade at an early date.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

NAPOLÉON and the Prince Imperial have honored the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich with an inspection.

SUCHUM KALE has been fixed upon as the future Russian naval station in the Black Sea, and fifteen guns of the heaviest calibre have been ordered to Sebastopol and Kertch.

FROM 1859 to 1865, the average number of recruits who joined the British army annually was 17,000; the average number of desertions 3,000, of whom 1,000 rejoined.

THE Shah of Persia made application for European officers in India to drill his troops, which was granted; but when it was found that he had no intention of paying for their services, he failed to get the men.

COUNT BEUST's description, in a recent speech to the Austrian delegation, of the expenses incurred for the army as a premium of insurance against war and loss of prestige, has given rise to much comment in the Vienna press.

MR. HENLEY has raised objections in the British Parliament to paying to the conquerors of Theodore the over-regulation price of the Abyssinian trophies, on the ground that there was something of sacrilege in appropriating the Abrenos Mitre, which was taken among the trophies.

THE English artillery officers are agitating the question of abolishing their present brigade organization, but do not find it easy to decide what should be recommended in its place. The total of the British regular artillery force is stated at 15,584, in a return lately called for by the House of Commons.

IN the Austrian delegation, on the 12th instant, the Minister of War stated that he had effected all possible savings, but the equipment of 800,000 men, required by new army law, necessitated an increasing expenditure. He announced that at the present time, he was in a position to place 650,000 men on a war footing.

IT is stated in an essay on the applications of photography, in the *Edinburgh Review*, that the maps with which the Prussian soldiers were so liberally supplied, and which enabled them to overrun France with such facility, were produced by a process which, some years ago, Count Moltke had sent over officers to learn in England.

IN the British army an officer promoted from the ranks must serve an aggregate period of thirty years in all grades, of which at least fifteen years shall have been as a commissioned officer, at the expiration of which period the officer has an unqualified right to claim retired full pay, with the exception of subalterns who have no right granted them.

SINCE the return of the French prisoners from Germany there has been a surplus of officers in the army, in consequence of the officers coming home sooner than the men. There are now 6,000 officers too many. The war minister accordingly offers any cavalry officer who may like to apply for it a year's leave of absence without pay.

THE young gentlemen of the London Naval and Military Club got "on the rampage" recently, refused to pass the accounts of their committee of management, grossly insulted a professional auditor who had passed upon them, and finally voted a resolution involving a charge of fraud upon the committee, who thereupon all, eighteen in number, resigned in a body.

THE Germans are speculating as to what results will follow the introduction of compulsory education in Metz, where the enormous number of 5,000 children are deprived of all education whatever by employment in the factories and other establishments. There has been considerable emigration among the property-holders of Metz, as the result of dissatisfaction with its annexation to Germany.

THE Prussian 4-pounder breech-loader presented to England has gone to Shoeburyness for experiment. It fires a projectile of about 9 lb. with a charge of 1 lb. 2 oz. The corresponding gun in the British service—9-pounder muzzle-loading—fires the same weight of projectile with a charge of 1 lb. 13 oz. The initial velocity of the Prussian gun is about 1,200 feet; with the English gun it is about 1,400 feet.

THE Prince Imperial of Germany, "Our Fritz," is visiting England, where he is partaking of the hospitality of the German consul, not being a guest of either the Queen or the nation, and failing to receive the guard of honor usually accorded to royal personages on landing in England. We do not yet learn how he is received by the London populace, who cheered the French Prince Imperial at the Bushey Park review.

THE operation of lengthening screw steamers has been for some time past most successfully performed at Granton, Scotland, by Messrs. Hawthorn and Company. The vessels are placed on the patent slip in the usual way, and in the course of a day or two are cut in two and drawn apart to the requisite length. The space between them is then built up, and in a few weeks the vessel is again ready for sea.

THE *Spectateur Militaire* has just issued its number for September last, its publication having been suspended by the war in France. This number will be immediately followed by that of the 15th of July of the present year, and the intermediate *livraisons* will be published in two volumes toward the end of this month or later; the largest, including the issues from January to June, containing a history of the war, with maps and plans.

THE following scale of fines for drunkenness has been established in the British army, by a general order: First and second acts, admonition or confinement to barracks, at the discretion of the commanding officer. For every subsequent act of drunkenness, if within three months of former act, 7s. 6d.; if over three and within six months, 5s.; if over six and within nine months, 2s. 6d.; if over nine and within twelve months, company entry; if over twelve months, to be treated as the first

act. When the four preceding acts have been committed in twelve months, 2s. 6d. to be added to the foregoing amounts.

THE *London Telegraph* announces that the experience, not only of the recent campaign, but of the four-years' long American civil war, has amply shown that the very best *chaussure* the soldier can wear is the jack-boot. Hitherto the British cavalry have worn trousers, covered with leather at the foot in order to protect the garment from the mud. The Prince of Wales appeared at the Bushey Park review in top boots, and there is a prospect of a change.

THE *Spectator* takes a cheerful view of British prospects in Afghanistan, about which the government is just now exercised in view of the possibility of Herat falling into the wrong hands. "Rule who may in Afghanistan," it declares, "he must gravitate either to England or Russia, and Mohammedans dare not try the latter course. English rule may be dangerous to this life, but Russian rule is deadly to the next."

COUNT BEUST has been making a speech to the Reichsrath, in which he stated that the policy of Austria was one of peace, and that the recent historic events greatly increased the chances of its being maintained. The Emperor is taking a bolder tone with his German subjects. Prince Bismarck is exceedingly civil, and Russia has retreated in some way out of her pretensions to interfere in Galicia. From these signs the *London Spectator* infers that the Hapsburgs have received some sort of a guarantee from Germany, which wishes them to civilize the valley of the Danube, and does not see how it is to be done if the Austrian-Germans leave the empire. These South Germans, moreover, are getting accustomed to a great deal more liberty than Prince Bismarck thinks advisable.

"THE masters or navigating officers," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, arguing for the abolition of this grade in the British navy, "are regarded by a few old-fashioned people as so necessary to the safety of Her Majesty's ships, that it would be driving the last nail into the coffin of the British navy if they were abolished. They are fond of quoting the opinions of American and French officers who, probably, when finding nothing to praise in the equipment of our vessels, and who, not wishing to take their leave of one of our hospitable admirals or captains without exhibiting a mark of politeness, would launch out in the praise of some rough old seaman rejoicing in the name of master, and ascribe the glorious successes which attended our arms at sea to an institution which was unknown in their own services. But why, may we ask, when they recognize its immense value, have they never tried it themselves?"

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Philadelphia Press* reports that at the review of French soldiers in the Bois de Boulogne, the darkly-dressed chasseurs, marching in close columns, were like disciplined troops, martial in bearing; but the line troops, as if the spirit of the soldier was not with them, were in bad form, out of step, and the columns looked like waves. Just before reaching the grand stand there was an attempt to form up. The men truly seemed fatigued, their arms and hands slung to and fro, faces turned sometimes to the right or the left, and no time in step. The artillery and cavalry made by far the best show. They were reviewed last, after two hours and a half had been spent in the review of the infantry. The display of cavalry was very fine, and they galloped over the racing ground in racing style. The best-looking and best-mounted regiment was the *gens d'armes*, numbering one thousand men, all old soldiers.

At a meeting of the "Danish Great Northern China and Japan Extension Telegraph Company," held at Copenhagen, a report on telegraphy in China was read by Mr. Tietgen, director. He said that the line between China and Japan is now open, and that there is every reason to expect it will be much used. One hundred and forty thousand telegrams were sent last year to China from Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The Russian and Chinese governments have shown themselves very favorable to the undertaking. The former has given great facilities for extending the line to Vladivostok, which is to be the new Russian naval station on the Pacific, its harbor only being closed during two months in the year. A telegraph cable has been brought to Nagasaki, and a telegraphic line will be established between the Japanese ports which are open to Europeans. The telegraphists who have been sent to China have acquired such a mastery over the Chinese language that they now accept and send telegrams in Chinese from place to place in the empire.

In a lecture on outpost duty, Major-General Walker, C. B., of the British army, expressed the opinion that too many sentries were ordinarily employed in placing outposts. The object being to cover your own dispositions as much as to observe the enemy, the thinner the outer veil was the better, provided, always, that no essential point was left unwatched. Numbers did not give security, because, in the event of pickets being driven in, their very numbers were calculated to throw the main body into confusion. He thought the English failed to estimate patrols at their true value, trusting mostly to the number of their advanced posts and their sentries, while the Prussians, on the contrary, adopt a system of vigilant patrolling. Speaking generally, a system of outposts would consist of the main body and of the advanced posts, with their detachments and chain of double sentries. The modification permitted both by Prussian and French regulation, of introducing a line of supports between them, became habitual during the investment of Paris, and instead of the advanced posts being furnished directly from the main body, they were part and parcel up the force, the remainder of which remained in support of its more exposed post.

COLONEL Scott, R. E., has invented a new cement called selenitic mortar, which sets very rapidly and is exceedingly hard, its cohesion being very great. The process of manufacture consists in mixing a small portion of sulphate of lime with the water used, to which

the lime is added, and the mixture ground into a thin paste in a mortar mill. After having been ground for four minutes, the remaining ingredients, which may be sand or burnt clay, are added, and the whole ground for ten minutes more. The sulphate of lime may be in the form of plaster of Paris, or gypsum, or sulphuric acid alone may be employed. The best results, however, are obtained with the acid. The acid prevents the lime from slaking, which enables it to take twice as much sand as when slaked. By Colonel Scott's process any lime can be made selenitic, and the more hydraulic it is the better are the results it gives. A joint united with selenitic cement formed of one part of lime to five of sand, was only broken with 158 pounds, when two parts of Portland cement with one of sand sustained only 56 pounds, the cement in most cases leaving one or the other of the tiles united, while with the selenitic cement the fractures generally take place through the substance of the interposed cement, rarely separating it from the tiles.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that "sub-committee, No. 4, charged to examine the state of the marine, is said to have been favorably impressed with the reforms proposed by the minister of marine, Admiral Pothnau, who, far from adopting the system of immense armaments inaugurated by M. Dupuy de Lôme, means to reduce the line-of-battle ships to the number of vessels strictly necessary, as naval tactics will, in future, consist rather in destroying the commerce of the enemy than in fighting pitched battles. No matter how we increase our armaments, say the French, we shall be outstripped by England, to which country supremacy at sea is a vital necessity." He hears also that fourteen generals in the Chamber are prepared to bring forward measures of their own for the reorganization of the army. M. Thiers and General Ducrot are in favor of soldiers remaining seven years under the flag, and that they hold to permanent armies, and reserves to be called out in time of war. On the other hand, General Trochu advocates a much more sweeping reform, and goes in for obligatory service and a national army.

OF British soldiers there are in the United Kingdom, according to the recent Parliamentary return, from which we have before quoted: Cavalry (regulars and auxiliaries), 27,800; artillery (regulars, militia, and volunteers), 67,300; engineers (regulars and volunteers), 11,100; infantry (regulars, militia, and volunteers), 313,000; reserves (army and militia), 43,800; total fighting men, 463,000; attendants on ditto, army service and hospital corps, 3,100; grand total, 466,100. The proportion of cavalry to infantry is about 1 to 11, of artillery to infantry about 1 to 4, of engineers to infantry about 1 to 28, of reserves to infantry about 1 to 7, of attendants to fighting men about 1 to 145 only, of regular infantry to auxiliaries about 1 to 3. The cost of recruiting for the last four years has been £4,185,355, £1,777,500 of this sum being paid in 1870-71. A War Office return shows that in the year 1870 there were 1,810 cases of insubordination in the regular army tried under the Mutiny Act, 852 at home, and 958 abroad; and returns from three regiments in India had not been received when this statement was prepared. In the militia 17 cases were tried, and 122 cases were punished.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Journal de Geneve* reports that the Emperor of Germany, Counts de Moltke and Roon, and all who have anything to decide in military affairs, use the same phrase, "Let us be ready!" I am in a position to be able to inform you that formidable preparations are being made. I have just been assured, he adds, by a man who ought to know, that all the material of the German army will be renewed in an incredibly short time, perhaps in two years. The field cannons will be once more transformed, as, notwithstanding the fabulous services they have rendered, defects are still found in them. The mitrailleuse will be adopted, but the system has not been decided upon. That of France is repudiated as well as that of Bavaria, both being considered awkward to handle. But the new musket is the great subject of interest. At once the needle-gun was rejected for two reasons: First, because it was too heavy, and next because it was too short. It hardly carries with precision to 500 yards, while the Chassepot reaches 1,500 or 2,000. But this is not the distance desired to be attained. Experiment has proved that a soldier does not take aim at anything beyond 1,000 yards, because that is as far as he can see. Moreover, the fact has been remarked that no longer being able to aim, he is attacked with a species of demoralization. As the Germans now possess about 800,000 Chassepots the idea was entertained for an instant of using them, but the objection was made that as they are very light they cannot be very solid. The Werder is extremely substantial, but still heavier than the needle-gun; therefore a combination of those two is being sought for. In any case the needle-gun will be abandoned. Three millions of them will have to be rejected. The casque will be maintained; it is rather heavy but is liked by the Emperor especially, because it characterizes the German army. The generals will oftener make strategic excursions, which Count de Moltke conducted sometimes, and which he will again occasionally direct. Moreover the means of hastening mobilization is under consideration. A hundred things will be improved in the sanitary service, and the coasts are to be formidably armed. Finally, Count de Moltke desires that "if one day France should attempt to take her revenge, she should strike her head against a wall."

BIRTH.

MECHEM.—July 8, at Pleasantville, Harford county, Md., the wife of Surgeon A. F. Mechem, U. S. A., of a son.

DIED.

MECHEM.—At the residence of his father, Pleasantville, Harford county, Md., on Friday, July 14, Surgeon A. F. MECHEM, U. S. Army, aged 35 years.

KING.—At Florence, Italy, June 25, HENRIETTA LOW, infant child of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius L. and Janet King, aged 4 weeks.